10/18/85 S1765-3

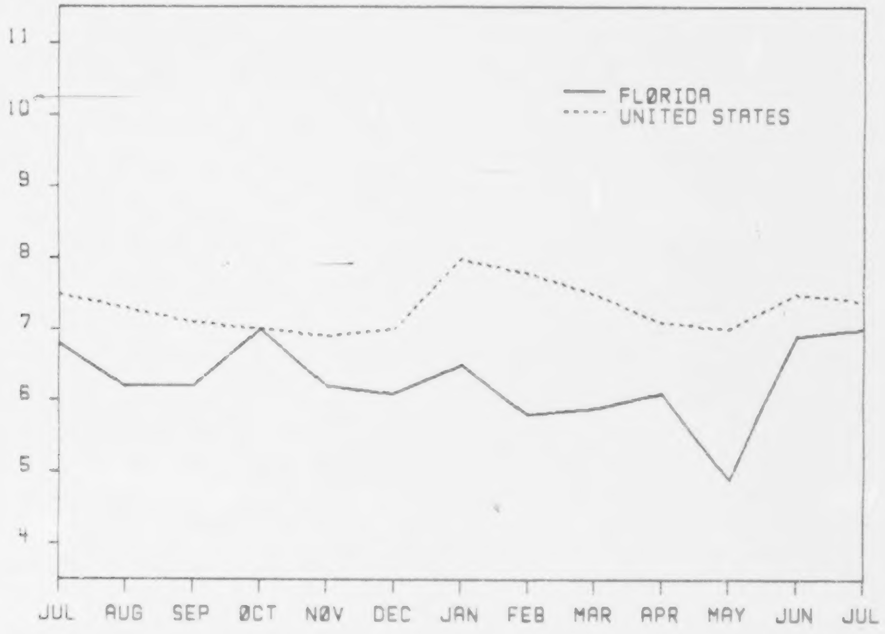
FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security

Division of Labor, Employment and Training

UNEMPLØYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)



JULY 1984 - JULY 1985

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	July 1985	June 1985[r]	July 1984
Civilian Labor Force	5,267,900	5,238,700	5,179,200
Employment	4,899,600	4,877,000	4,826,900
Unemployment	368,400	361,600	352,300
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.9	6.8

Note: Data are taken from the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS) and are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

r = revised

Release Date: September 1985 **Letter No. 431**

SEASONAL DOMINANCE IN ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT: Nonagricultural establishments declined by 44,900 jobs between June and July. Most of the decline was seasonal in nature with several sectors displaying seasonal job declines. Nondurables goods in manufacturing, nondurables goods in wholesale trade, several subsectors is retail trade, services and local government contributed to the seasonal decline. Local government dominated the seasonal trend with a 42,100 job decline between June and July. This resulted from local school personnel (not on continuing contract) going off the payroll at the end of the school year. Private educational services also declined by 5,600 jobs as a result of seasonal fluctuations.

Sectors showing over the month increases were few. The contract construction industry, which usually peaks in the summer months, lead the major industry divisions with a monthly increase of 2,200 jobs. Special trades contractors were responsible for this increase.

The transportation and public utilities sector, likewise uneffected by seasonal factors, grew by 300 jobs over the month. All published sectors within this major industry division gained monthly employment.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT MAINTAINS STRONG YEARLY GROWTH TREND: Yearly comparisons of nonagricultural payroll employment reflect the great strength of the Florida economy. Every major industry division grew from July 1984 to July 1985. Leading the pack is the services industry sector which expanded by 81,400 jobs. This reflects not only the national growth of the services sector, but also Florida's continued population growth and strong tourist related economy.

The only services sector to loose payroll jobs was motion pictures, possibly reflecting the trend toward VCR tape rentals and at-home movie viewing.

The trade industries were second in over the year job growth with an increase of 58,000 jobs. The only sector within trade to cut back jobs was building materials, garden supplies and mobile home dealers which lost 1,300 jobs over the year. Eating and drinking places was responsible for 29,500 of the 50,800 jobs gained in retail trade.

Trailing services and trade in over the year job growth was the public sector (government) which expanded by 35,600 jobs or 5.8 percent. On a percentage basis government grew faster than trade (5.2 percent) , but slower than services (7.7 percent). Within government, federal jobs grew faster than either the state or local sectors. State government expanded by only 2.9 percent while federal and local grew by 6.8 and 6.6 percent respectively. Post offices were mainly responsible for federal job expansion.

The three goods producing sectors: mining, construction and manufacturing were surprisingly close in percentage increases since July 1984. Manufacturing, expanding more than the other two goods producing industries, grew by 2.8 percent or 13,800 jobs. The largest manufacturing group, electrical and electronic equipment, was sluggish with only a 200 job gain of 0.3 percent over July 1984 levels. Transportation equipment shored up the durables goods manufacturing end with a 3,700 job expansion of 7.0 percent. Manufacturing sectors related to contract construction added 3,600 jobs; 3,300 in stone, clay and glass and 300 in lumber and wood products. The bias towards growth in stone, clay and glass indicates more concrete and brick construction at the expense of mostly wood construction in homes, other residential dwellings and commercial buildings. Contract construction job measures indicated a move away from heavy construction projects (highways, bridges, roads, etc.) to residential and light commercial projects. Special trades contractors (electrical, plumbing, heating and air conditioning, etc.) showed vigorous growth of 10,200 jobs, well ahead of most other goods producing sectors on a percentage basis.

Mining, dominated by the phosphate rock industry grew by a modest 200 jobs (2.0 percent). This industry is no longer declining indicating healthier market conditions for fertilizer.

We can expect employment, as measured by the establishment survey, to continue modest growth or small declines until October and November. Then the tourism industry will crank up once more and the Florida economy will show seasonal increases in the service producing sectors. Based on a healthy national economy, we will then experience continued job growth due to both seasonal and cyclical factors.

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	JULY 1985	* JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,377,800	4,422,700	4,156,200	- 44,900	- 1.0	221,600	5.3
MINING	10,400	10,500	10,200	- 100	- 1.0	200	2.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,900	9,000	8,800	- 100	- 1.1	100	1.1
PHOSPHATE ROCK	5,300	5,400	5,200	- 100	- 1.9	100	1.9
CONSTRUCTION	334,000	331,800	326,200	2,200	.7	7,800	2.4
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	92,900	92,400	90,900	500	.5	2,000	2.2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	41,300	41,900	45,700	- 600	- 1.4	- 4,400	- 9.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	199,800	197,500	189,600	2,300	1.2	10,200	5.4
MANUFACTURING	512,900	516,000	499,100	- 3,100	- .6	13,800	2.8
DURABLE GOODS	307,300	308,800	296,900	- 1,500	- .5	10,400	3.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,100	28,100	27,800	0	.0	300	1.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,800	14,000	12,700	- 200	- 1.4	1,100	8.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	27,500	27,000	24,200	500	1.9	3,300	13.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,400	5,700	5,100	- 300	- 5.3	300	5.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	33,500	34,000	34,800	- 500	- 1.5	- 1,300	- 3.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	43,900	43,700	42,400	200	.5	1,500	3.5
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	75,700	76,900	75,500	- 1,200	- 1.6	200	.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	56,500	56,500	52,800	0	.0	3,700	7.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	14,200	14,200	13,200	0	.0	1,000	7.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,700	8,700	8,400	0	.0	300	3.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	205,600	207,200	202,200	- 1,600	- .8	3,400	1.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,100	47,700	46,400	- 600	- 1.3	700	1.5
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	10,100	10,600	10,100	- 500	- 4.7	0	.0

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JULY 1985	* JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,800	1,800	2,000	0	.0	-200	-10.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,700	2,700	2,900	0	.0	-200	-6.9
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	33,800	33,900	32,900	-100	-.3	900	2.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,000	15,200	14,900	-200	-1.3	100	.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	55,900	56,400	53,500	-500	-.9	2,400	4.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	25,700	25,800	26,100	-100	-.4	-400	-1.5
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	.0	-200	-11.1
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	19,000	19,400	18,600	-400	-2.1	400	2.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	3,000	2,700	3,100	300	11.1	-100	-3.2
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	251,000	250,700	242,700	300	.1	8,300	3.4
TRANSPORTATION	141,100	141,100	134,600	0	.0	6,500	4.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,400	8,300	8,600	100	1.2	-200	-2.3
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,200	8,100	7,600	100	1.2	600	7.9
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	49,300	49,200	45,100	100	.2	4,200	9.3
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,100	15,000	14,800	100	.7	300	2.0
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	44,800	44,800	44,400	0	.0	400	.9
COMMUNICATION	74,900	74,700	74,500	200	.3	400	.5
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,000	34,900	33,600	100	.3	1,400	4.2
TRADE	1,164,900	1,166,700	1,106,900	-1,800	-.2	58,000	5.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	238,900	239,400	231,700	-500	-.2	7,200	3.1
DURABLE GOODS	141,200	141,100	139,200	100	.1	2,000	1.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	97,700	98,300	92,500	-600	-.6	5,200	5.6
RETAIL TRADE	926,000	927,300	875,200	-1,300	-.1	50,800	5.8

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
BLDG. MAT., GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	37,000	37,300	38,300	- 300	- .8	- 1,300	- 3.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	113,600	114,800	110,600	- 1,200	- 1.0	3,000	2.7
FOOD STORES	149,300	149,400	146,100	- 100	- .1	3,200	2.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	103,500	104,000	98,900	- 500	- .5	4,600	4.7
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	48,800	50,200	46,700	- 1,400	- 2.8	2,100	4.5
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	46,000	46,300	41,900	- 300	- .6	4,100	9.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	323,200	322,500	293,700	700	.2	29,500	10.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	104,600	102,800	99,000	1,800	1.8	5,600	5.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	316,400	314,900	299,900	1,500	.5	16,500	5.5
BANKING	67,600	67,200	65,900	400	.6	1,700	2.6
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	58,900	58,600	55,700	300	.5	3,200	5.7
INSURANCE CARRIERS	48,000	48,000	46,400	0	.0	1,600	3.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,600	32,800	28,300	800	2.4	5,300	18.7
REAL ESTATE	86,400	86,600	82,500	- 200	- .2	3,900	4.7
SERVICES	1,143,100	1,144,900	1,061,700	- 1,800	- .2	81,400	7.7
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	109,800	109,800	103,500	0	.0	6,300	6.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	53,400	53,500	51,100	- 100	- .2	2,300	4.5
BUSINESS SERVICES	228,900	228,700	208,100	200	.1	20,800	10.0
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	42,100	42,500	39,200	- 400	- .9	2,900	7.4
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	21,000	20,800	19,400	200	1.0	1,600	8.2
MOTION PICTURES	6,600	6,700	7,100	- 100	- 1.5	- 500	- 7.0
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	78,600	78,300	69,200	300	.4	9,400	13.6
HEALTH SERVICES	298,000	297,400	280,800	600	.2	17,200	6.1

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

STATEWIDE				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
LEGAL SERVICES	42,800	42,200	38,900	600	1.4	3,900	10.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	43,800	49,400	40,200	- 5,600	-11.3	3,600	9.0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,400	56,900	55,500	500	.9	1,900	3.4
GOVERNMENT	645,100	687,200	609,500	- 42,100	- 6.1	35,600	5.8
FEDERAL	104,700	104,800	98,000	- 100	- .1	6,700	6.8
STATE AND LOCAL	540,400	582,400	511,500	- 42,000	- 7.2	28,900	5.7
STATE	133,900	133,800	130,100	100	.1	3,800	2.9
LOCAL	406,500	448,600	381,400	- 42,100	- 9.4	25,100	6.6

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1984 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

Seasonally Adjusted
Nonagricultural Employment
Florida
(In Thousands)

Industry	July 1985	June 1985 r	July 1984
TOTAL	4,451.8	4,422.2	4,226.1
Mining	10.4	10.5	10.2
Construction	330.0	328.6	322.2
Manufacturing	520.8	515.2	506.8
Durable Goods	307.3	308.8	296.9
Nondurable Goods	211.8	206.8	208.3
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	251.0	250.7	242.7
Trade	1,183.4	1,172.9	1,124.4
Wholesale	238.9	239.4	231.7
Retail	943.7	934.0	892.0
Eating and Drinking Places	330.0	321.9	299.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	316.4	314.9	299.9
Services	1,153.9	1,142.6	1,071.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	111.7	110.0	105.3
Health Services	298.0	297.4	280.8
Government	685.9	686.8	648.1

r = revised

Unemployment Compensation Activity
Florida

	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Initial Claims/1	45,596	32,839	44,823
Weeks Claimed/2	277,564	210,979	252,076
Total U.C. Payments	$23,169,683	$17,953,800	$19,997,499

1/ Regular State UI
2/ Total Intrastate + Internet (interstate)

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $1,702.00, including postage or $.43 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor and
Employment Security

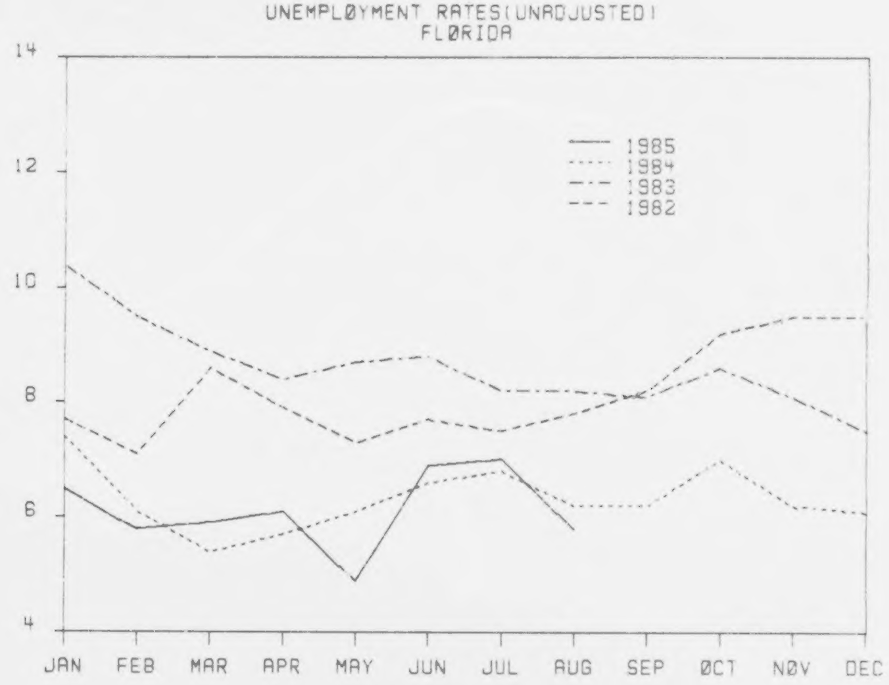
11/12/85 51765-3

FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security

Division of Labor, Employment and Training



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
Civilian Labor Force	5,341,200	5,267,900	5,181,700
Employment	5,029,700	4,899,600	4,860,900
Unemployment	311,500	368,400	320,800
Unemployment Rate	5.8	7.0	6.2

Data are taken from the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS) and are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs. These data are not seasonally adjusted.

Release Date: October 1985 **Letter No. 432**

PAYROLL JOBS CONTINUE SUMMER SLUMP: Payroll employment in Florida increased by a modest 700 jobs between July and August. In general, the goods producing industry sectors expanded over the month while the service producing industry sectors declined due to seasonal downturns.

Both manufacturing and construction expanded over the month by 0.7 percent and 0.8 percent respectively. Mining remained at the July level of 10,300 jobs. Two of the three component industry sectors within construction added jobs over July levels. Heavy construction contractors lost 600 jobs between July and August. Heavy construction contractors build, repair and maintain highways, streets, bridges, tunnels, sewers, water systems and other parts of the infrastructure. This sector declined 4,900 jobs over the year indicating a tapering off of work on repairing the interstate highway system, state and county roads, water systems, drainage projects and sewers. The robust performance of general building contractors and special trades contractors indicates a very strong housing and commercial building market in Florida. This is the result of a strong, stable housing and commercial market in Florida. Despite some regional problems, such as the muliti-family housing glut in parts of Florida, the housing/building market is still strong and stable in Florida.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY NOT AS VOLATILE: An analysis of the past trends in construction employment reveals that a once highly volatile sector has settled down to a more steady growth path. The 1974-1976 recession hit the construction industry very hard in Florida. August of 1973 saw the industry peak at 307,100 jobs. Over-building, higher interest rates, a national recession with a sluggish period for tourism and inmigration caused construction to plummet to 276,100 jobs (annual average) in 1974, 182,500 jobs in 1975, and 166,700 jobs in 1976. By 1977 a modest recovery was under way with 178,900 annual average jobs. Slow but consistent growth was noted between 1978 and 1981. Recessionary pressures influenced construction once more in 1982 with 256,6000 annual average jobs down from the 1981 annual average level of 283,100. The current period of consistent growth started in April of 1983 and has continued through 1984 and 1985. The previous peak of 307,100 jobs (August of 1973) was surpassed in May of 1984 with 313,500 jobs being measured. Throughout the most volatile period over 100,000 construction jobs were lost.

MANUFACTURING CONTINUES UPWARD TREND: Florida's largest goods producing sector continued its slower but still upward growth trend. Over the year and over the month increases were previously noted. The construction related components of lumber and wood products and stone clay and glass products continued to outpace or match the general upward trend in both durable goods manufacturing and total manufacturing. Sluggish growth could be found in the high technology sector of electronics and in the machinery sector. The electronics growth rate reflects the nationwide shakeout in this industry and slower but steady growth in defense spending.

Nondurables manufacturing increased over the month and over the year. Long term cyclical forces were evident in the decline in chemicals and allied products by 1,100 jobs since August 1984. Despite import competition, apparel increased over the month and over the year.

The transportation, communication and public utilities sectors declined by a modest 1,000 jobs since July. Both transportation and utilities contributed to the mostly seasonal drop in payroll employment.

The large trade industries component had continued seasonal declines . Tourism related eating and drinking places declined the most since July by 3,700 jobs. Food stores and general merchandise stores were probably under similar seasonal pressures that caused their job declines.

Services increased over July, but the tourism related hotels and other lodging places shedded 2,300 jobs. Notable increases occurred in business services and health services.

Public sector jobs continued to decline seasonally. The greatest drop was in local government followed by a small decline in federal jobs. State government increased about equaly over July 1985 and August 1984 levels.

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	AUGUST 1985	* JULY 1985	AUGUST 1984	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,380,300	4,379,600	4,162,500	700	.0	217,800	5.2
MINING	10,300	10,300	10,100	0	.0	200	2.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,900	9,000	8,700	- 100	- 1.1	200	2.3
PHOSPHATE ROCK	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	.0	100	1.9
CONSTRUCTION	337,200	334,600	327,800	2,600	.8	9,400	2.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	94,700	93,600	90,700	1,100	1.2	4,000	4.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	40,800	41,400	45,700	- 600	- 1.4	- 4,900	-10.7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	201,700	199,600	191,400	2,100	1.1	10,300	5.4
MANUFACTURING	515,500	512,100	502,900	3,400	.7	12,600	2.5
DURABLE GOODS	309,600	307,800	299,700	1,800	.6	9,900	3.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,400	28,300	27,500	100	.4	900	3.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,200	14,000	13,200	200	1.4	1,000	7.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	27,400	27,300	24,500	100	.4	2,900	11.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	1.8	300	5.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	33,700	33,500	34,700	200	.6	- 1,000	- 2.9
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	44,000	44,100	43,100	- 100	- .2	900	2.1
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	76,900	75,800	76,200	1,100	1.5	700	.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	56,600	56,500	53,200	100	.2	3,400	6.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	14,000	14,200	13,300	- 200	- 1.4	700	5.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,800	8,600	8,700	200	2.3	100	1.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	205,900	204,300	203,200	1,600	.8	2,700	1.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,000	46,700	46,600	300	.6	400	.9
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	10,400	10,200	9,900	200	2.0	500	5.1

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AUGUST 1985	* JULY 1985	AUGUST 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	 PERCENT	 YEAR AGO NO.	 PERCENT
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,800	1,400	2,100	400	28.6	-300	-14.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,600	2,600	2,900	0	.0	-300	-10.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	34,200	33,700	33,400	500	1.5	800	2.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,000	14,600	14,700	400	2.7	300	2.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	56,300	56,100	53,800	200	.4	2,500	4.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	25,400	25,600	26,500	-200	-.8	-1,100	-4.2
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	.0	-200	-11.1
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	19,000	19,000	18,300	0	.0	700	3.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	3,000	3,000	3,100	0	.0	-100	-3.2
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	250,000	251,000	242,100	-1,000	-.4	7,900	3.3
TRANSPORTATION	140,500	141,200	134,100	-700	-.5	6,400	4.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,200	8,200	9,100	0	.0	-900	-9.9
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,100	8,000	7,500	100	1.3	600	8.0
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	48,100	49,300	44,600	-1,200	-2.4	3,500	7.8
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,600	15,300	14,400	300	2.0	1,200	8.3
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	45,100	45,000	44,600	100	.2	500	1.1
COMMUNICATION	74,700	74,500	74,400	200	.3	300	.4
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	34,800	35,300	33,600	-500	-1.4	1,200	3.6
TRADE	1,162,300	1,165,200	1,106,800	-2,900	-.2	55,500	5.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	240,300	239,900	232,500	400	.2	7,800	3.4
DURABLE GOODS	141,800	141,800	139,200	0	.0	2,600	1.9
NONDURABLE GOODS	98,500	98,100	93,300	400	.4	5,200	5.6
RETAIL TRADE	922,000	925,300	874,300	-3,300	-.4	47,700	5.5

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	AUGUST 1985	* JULY 1985	AUGUST 1984	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
BLDG. MAT., GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	37,500	37,300	37,900	200	.5	- 400	- 1.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	113,400	113,600	109,900	- 200	- .2	3,500	3.2
FOOD STORES	148,400	149,700	144,800	- 1,300	- .9	3,600	2.5
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	104,600	104,000	98,600	600	.6	6,000	6.1
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	49,400	49,400	46,800	0	.0	2,600	5.6
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	46,300	46,200	43,000	100	.2	3,300	7.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	317,700	321,400	294,600	- 3,700	- 1.2	23,100	7.8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	104,700	103,700	98,700	1,000	1.0	6,000	6.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	318,500	318,400	300,500	100	.0	18,000	6.0
BANKING	67,800	67,600	65,500	200	.3	2,300	3.5
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	59,700	59,300	55,700	400	.7	4,000	7.2
INSURANCE CARRIERS	47,800	48,200	46,500	- 400	- .8	1,300	2.8
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,900	33,700	28,400	200	.6	5,500	19.4
REAL ESTATE	87,100	87,700	83,100	- 600	- .7	4,000	4.8
SERVICES	1,146,700	1,143,700	1,064,500	3,000	.3	82,200	7.7
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	107,300	109,600	101,500	- 2,300	- 2.1	5,800	5.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	53,800	53,400	51,300	400	.7	2,500	4.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	232,500	230,200	214,500	2,300	1.0	18,000	8.4
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	42,000	42,100	39,300	- 100	- .2	2,700	6.9
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	21,300	20,900	19,100	400	1.9	2,200	11.5
MOTION PICTURES	6,700	6,500	7,000	200	3.1	- 300	- 4.3
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	78,500	78,300	67,600	200	.3	10,900	16.1
HEALTH SERVICES	299,700	297,900	280,600	1,800	.6	19,100	6.8

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	AUGUST 1985	* JULY 1985	AUGUST 1984	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
LEGAL SERVICES	42,900	42,800	38,400	100	.2	4,500	11.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	44,000	44,300	40,400	- 300	- .7	3,600	8.9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,300	57,400	55,800	- 100	- .2	1,500	2.7
GOVERNMENT	639,800	644,300	607,800	- 4,500	- .7	32,000	5.3
FEDERAL	103,900	104,300	97,700	- 400	- .4	6,200	6.3
STATE AND LOCAL	535,900	540,000	510,100	- 4,100	- .8	25,800	5.1
STATE	135,900	133,800	133,600	2,100	1.6	2,300	1.7
LOCAL	400,000	406,200	376,500	- 6,200	- 1.5	23,500	6.2

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1984 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

Seasonally Adjusted
Nonagricultural Employment
Florida
(In Thousands)

Industry	* August 1985	** July 1985	** August 1984
TOTAL	4,465.6	4,453.7	4,243.1
Mining	10.3	10.3	10.1
Construction	333.2	330.6	323.8
Manufacturing	521.7	520.0	508.9
Durable Goods	309.6	307.8	299.7
Nondurable Goods	210.9	210.5	208.1
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities	250.0	251.0	242.1
Trade	1,184.1	1,183.7	1,127.5
Wholesale	240.3	239.9	232.5
Retail	942.5	943.0	893.7
Eating and Drinking Places	326.3	328.1	302.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	318.5	318.4	300.5
Services	1,161.8	1,154.6	1,078.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	111.6	111.5	105.6
Health Services	299.7	297.9	280.6
Government	686.0	685.1	651.7

* Preliminary
** Revised

Unemployment Compensation (UC) Activity
Florida

	August 1985	July 1985	August 1984
Initial Claims/1	35,940	45,596	34,413
Weeks Claimed/2	297,635	277,564	299,730
Total U.C. Payments	$26,464,031	$23,169,683	$24,841,314

1/ Regular State Unemployment Compensation Initial Claims.
2/ Total Intrastate + Internet (interstate) Weeks Claimed.

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $1,702.00, including postage or $.43 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

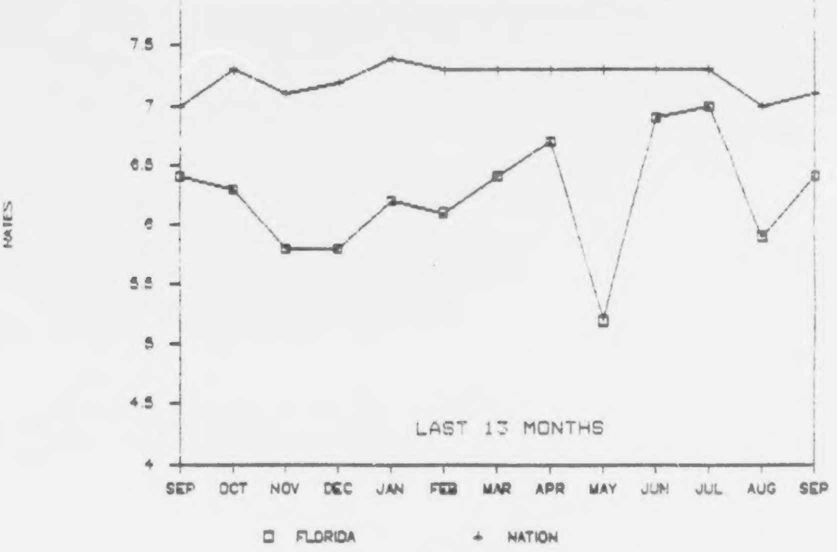
12/10/85 S1765-3

FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security

Division of Labor, Employment and Training



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,230,000	5,269,000	5,113,000	117,000	2.3
Employment	4,895,000	4,960,000	4,803,000	92,000	1.9
Unemployment	335,000	309,000	310,000	25,000	8.1
Unemployment Rate	6.4	5.9	6.1	0.3	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Release Date: November 1985 **Letter No. 433**

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	September 1985	August 1985	September 1984	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,301,000	5,341,200	5,197,500	103,500	2.0
Employment	4,958,800	5,029,700	4,877,600	81,200	1.7
Unemployment	342,200	311,500	319,900	22,300	7.0
Unemployment Rate	6.5	5.8	6.2	0.3	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BASICALLY UNCHANGED FROM MONTH AND YEAR AGO LEVELS: The seasonally adjusted September 1985 unemployment rate for the State of Florida was 6.4 percent. The changes in the unemployment rate from a 5.9 percent last month and a 6.1 percent a year ago are not statistically significant. (Statewide unemployment rates must change by 1.0 percent or more to be considered statistically significant). Florida's jobless rate fluctuates over the month but has averaged around 6.2 percent over the last twelve months. As the graph on the front page exhibits, Florida's unemployment rate over the last year appears to be on a slight upward trend.

The national seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate was 7.1 percent in September compared to Florida's rate of 6.4 percent. The graph on the front page demonstrates the stability of the national unemployment rate compared to Florida's rate (which results from the large national sample of households). The national unemployment rate has been consistently above Florida's unemployment rate since September 1981.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, SEPTEMBER 1985

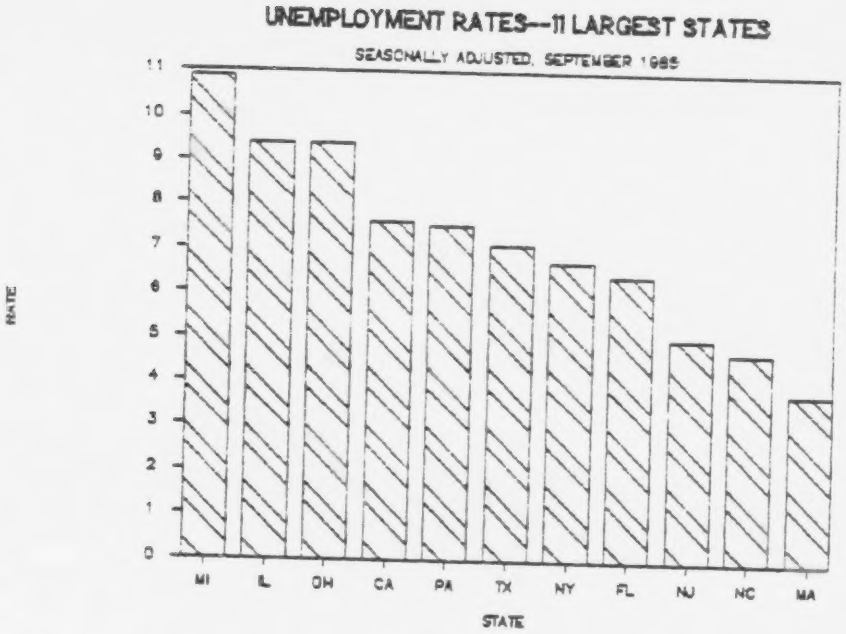
State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.8	Pennsylvania	7.5
North Carolina	4.7	California	7.6
New Jersey	5.0	Illinois	9.4
Florida	6.4	Ohio	9.4
New York	6.7	Michigan	10.9
Texas	7.1		

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

JOBLESS RATE IN FLORIDA IS COMPARATIVELY LOW: For September 1985, Florida has the fourth lowest unemployment rate compared to the eleven largest states. Massachusetts experienced the lowest rate at 3.8 percent with Michigan receiving the highest rate at 10.9 percent. Over the last twelve months Florida's jobless rate has ranged between third lowest to fifth lowest compared to the other large states.

LABOR MARKET TRENDS
A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor and
Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--11 LARGEST STATES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, SEPTEMBER 1985

MI - Michigan
IL - Illinois
OH - Ohio
CA - California
PA - Pennsylvania
TX - Texas

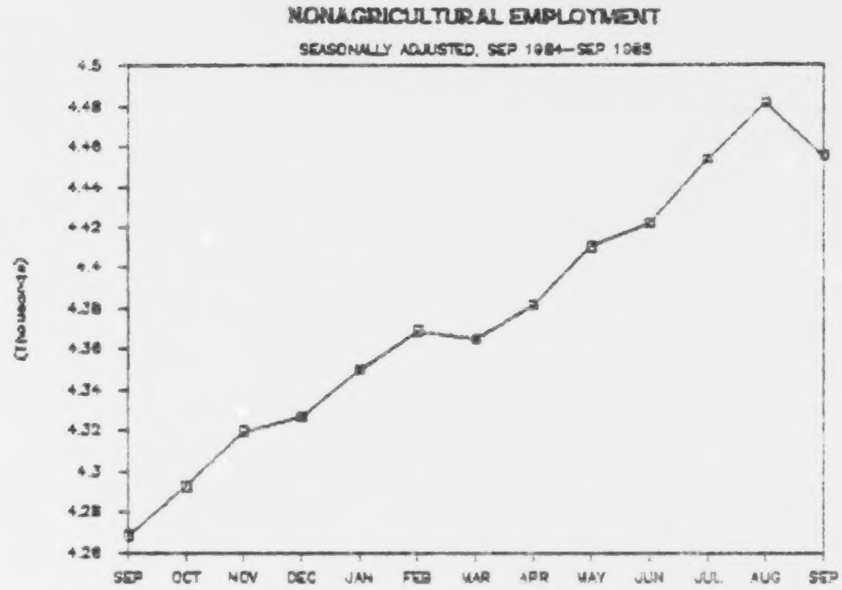
NY - New York
FL - Florida
NJ - New Jersey
NC - North Carolina
MA - Massachusetts

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

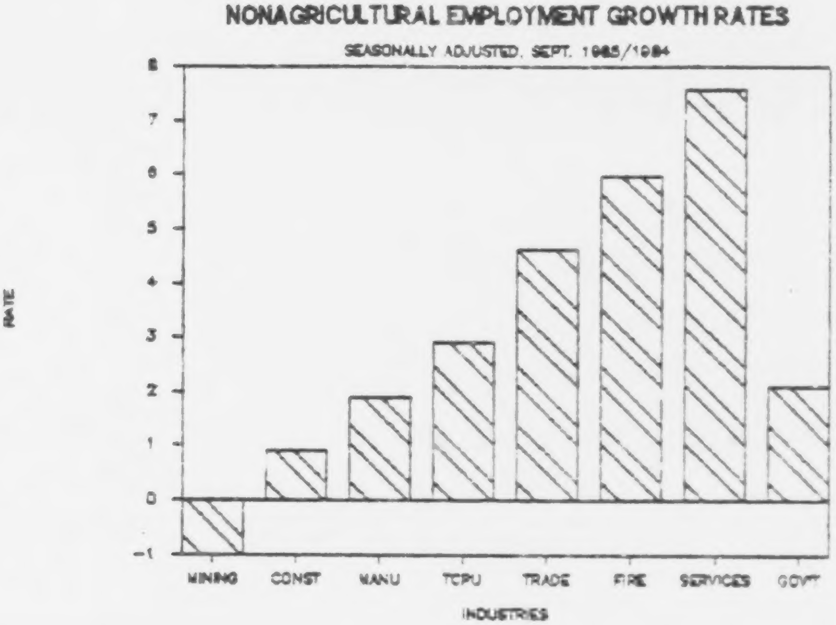
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT EXHIBITS STRONG STEADY GROWTH: The seasonally adjusted preliminary establishment survey estimates show an annual gain of 186,500 jobs or 4.4 percent. Every major industry experienced payroll employment gains over the year except mining (down by 100 jobs). The services industry had the fastest growth rate (7.6 percent) and the highest number of new jobs (82,900) annually. The industry with the second fastest growth rate over the year is finance, insurance, and real estate (6.0 percent), but the industry with the second highest number of new jobs is trade (52,500).

Over the month, the September preliminary nonagricultural estimates exhibit an employment drop of 26,600 or 0.6 percent. This decline is due to late survey reporting in the local government sector and will be revised upward in next month's estimates.

Total nonagricultural employment has been growing steadily in the five percent range during 1985. This is normal growth for Florida; as it is the annual average growth rate over the last twenty-six years of nonfarm data. During most of 1984 though, growth of Florida's establishment payroll employment averaged around 7.0 percent, reflecting the strong recovery year after the previous recession. Florida's payroll growth was expected to slow during 1985 to a more sustainable pace.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, 1984.



CONST - CONSTRUCTION
GOV'T - GOVERNMENT
FIRE - FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
MANU - MANUFACTURING
TCPU - TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, 1984.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Published Industry Title	September Preliminary 1985	August Final 1985	September Final 1984	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4455.0	4481.6	4266.5	-26.6	-0.6	186.5	4.4
MINING (1)	10.2	10.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	331.3	332.7	328.5	-1.4	-0.4	2.8	0.9
MANUFACTURING	519.1	520.2	509.4	-1.1	-0.2	9.7	1.9
DURABLE GOODS (1)	309.0	309.0	301.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	2.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	210.6	210.1	208.0	0.5	0.2	2.6	1.3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	249.7	249.7	242.7	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.9
TRADE	1182.7	1184.4	1130.2	-1.7	-0.1	52.5	4.6
WHOLESALE (1)	240.9	240.2	232.6	0.7	0.3	8.3	3.6
RETAIL	940.1	942.9	896.0	-2.8	-0.3	44.1	4.9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	324.4	325.5	304.6	-1.1	-0.3	19.8	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	320.0	320.1	301.9	-0.1	*	18.1	6.0
SERVICES	1168.2	1159.0	1085.3	9.2	0.8	82.9	7.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	114.2	112.0	107.4	2.2	2.0	6.8	6.3
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	302.3	300.4	281.8	1.9	0.6	20.5	7.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	3781.2	3776.3	3608.3	4.9	0.1	172.9	4.8
GOVERNMENT	673.8	705.3	660.2	-31.5	-4.5	13.6	2.1

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1984				1985									Over-the-Year Change	
	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4268.5	4292.9	4319.7	4326.6	4350.0	4369.2	4365.2	4381.8	4410.3	4422.2	4453.7	4481.6	4455.0	4.4	186.5
MINING (1)	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	-1.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	328.5	333.1	336.5	339.4	340.5	338.8	336.5	333.2	330.2	328.6	330.6	332.7	331.3	0.9	2.8
MANUFACTURING	509.4	511.2	511.3	511.8	516.1	517.4	516.3	514.6	513.7	515.2	520.0	520.2	519.1	1.9	9.7
DURABLE GOODS (1)	301.8	303.9	304.4	305.5	306.3	307.4	307.6	307.1	308.6	308.8	307.8	309.0	309.0	2.4	7.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	208.0	208.6	208.4	208.5	207.5	208.7	209.3	206.9	207.2	206.8	210.5	210.1	210.6	1.3	2.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	242.7	244.8	246.0	248.3	246.6	247.8	245.6	249.9	250.4	250.7	251.0	249.7	249.7	2.9	7.0
TRADE	1130.2	1136.3	1139.3	1137.4	1156.3	1159.3	1156.7	1158.0	1165.4	1172.9	1183.7	1184.4	1182.7	4.6	52.5
WHOLESALE (1)	232.6	236.2	238.3	240.5	240.2	241.2	240.6	240.2	241.1	239.4	239.9	240.2	240.9	3.6	8.3
RETAIL	896.0	899.2	900.8	898.0	916.7	918.4	917.4	919.1	924.6	934.0	943.0	942.9	940.1	4.9	44.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	304.6	308.0	307.5	306.9	311.3	313.3	310.7	313.0	318.5	321.9	328.1	325.5	324.4	6.5	19.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	301.9	303.9	305.5	307.0	307.2	308.2	310.3	311.4	312.6	314.9	318.4	320.1	320.0	6.0	18.1
SERVICES	1085.3	1093.6	1107.2	1108.6	1104.3	1113.5	1111.2	1124.5	1139.1	1142.6	1154.6	1159.0	1168.2	7.6	82.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	107.4	108.9	108.7	108.1	105.0	104.2	103.9	105.9	108.4	110.0	111.5	112.0	114.2	6.3	6.8
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	281.8	282.8	284.7	286.8	287.9	291.0	291.5	293.2	294.9	297.4	297.9	300.4	302.3	7.3	20.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	3608.3	3633.2	3656.0	3662.7	3681.5	3695.5	3687.3	3702.1	3724.0	3735.4	3768.6	3776.3	3781.2	4.8	172.9
GOVERNMENT	660.2	659.7	663.7	663.9	668.5	673.7	677.9	679.7	686.3	686.8	685.1	705.3	673.8	2.1	13.6

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

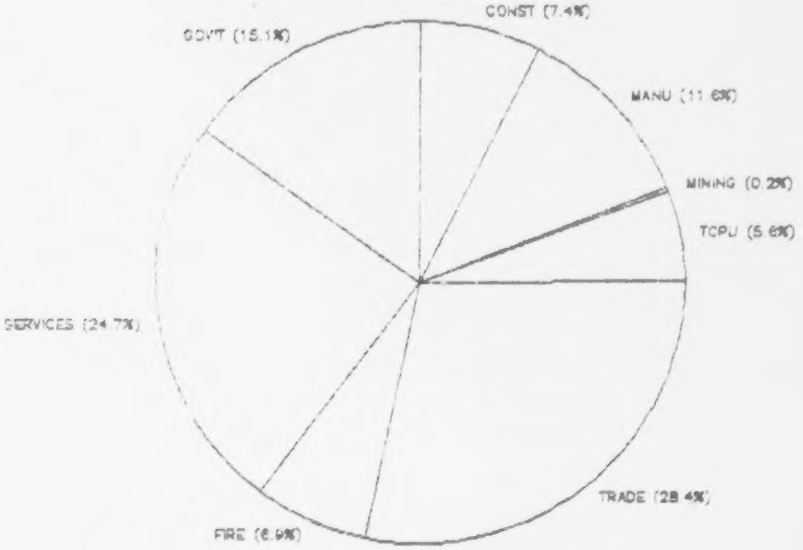
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	OCTOBER 1985	* SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,477,700	4,447,000	4,273,300	30,700	.7	204,400	4.8
MINING	10,100	10,200	10,300	- 100	- 1.0	- 200	- 1.9
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,700	8,800	8,800	- 100	- 1.1	- 100	- 1.1
PHOSPHATE ROCK	5,000	5,100	5,200	- 100	- 2.0	- 200	- 3.8
CONSTRUCTION	339,000	335,400	336,100	3,600	1.1	2,900	.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	95,100	94,100	92,500	1,000	1.1	2,600	2.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	41,900	41,800	46,400	100	.2	- 4,500	- 9.7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	202,000	199,500	197,200	2,500	1.3	4,800	2.4
MANUFACTURING	518,000	516,000	510,000	2,000	.4	8,000	1.6
DURABLE GOODS	309,300	309,000	303,900	300	.1	5,400	1.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,100	28,100	28,400	0	.0	- 300	- 1.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,400	14,300	13,400	100	.7	1,000	7.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	27,900	27,900	24,900	0	.0	3,000	12.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,600	5,300	- 100	- 1.8	200	3.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	33,700	33,500	34,700	200	.6	- 1,000	- 2.9
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	43,000	43,500	43,900	- 500	- 1.1	- 900	- 2.1
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	77,100	76,300	77,100	800	1.0	0	.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	56,700	56,900	53,900	- 200	- .4	2,800	5.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	14,100	14,100	13,700	0	.0	400	2.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,800	8,800	8,600	0	.0	200	2.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	208,700	207,000	206,100	1,700	.8	2,600	1.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	48,400	47,700	48,400	700	1.5	0	0
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	11,100	10,600	11,500	500	4.7	- 400	- 3.5

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984	MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,800	1,800	2,100	0	.0	- 300	-14.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,700	2,600	2,700	100	3.8	0	.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	34,500	34,100	32,600	400	1.2	1,900	5.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,400	15,200	15,400	200	1.3	0	.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	57,000	56,700	55,300	300	.5	1,700	3.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	25,100	25,300	26,700	- 200	- .8	- 1,600	- 6.0
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	.0	- 100	- 5.9
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	19,300	19,000	18,300	300	1.6	1,000	5.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,900	3,000	2,900	- 100	- 3.3	0	.0
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	249,700	249,500	244,800	200	.1	4,900	2.0
TRANSPORTATION	140,200	140,300	137,200	- 100	- .1	3,000	2.2
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	7,700	8,300	9,000	- 600	- 7.2	- 1,300	-14.4
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,200	8,100	7,500	100	1.2	700	9.3
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	48,900	48,600	45,800	300	.6	3,100	6.8
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,300	15,200	15,100	100	.7	200	1.3
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	45,300	45,000	45,200	300	.7	100	.2
COMMUNICATION	74,700	74,300	74,200	400	.5	500	.7
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	34,800	34,900	33,400	- 100	- .3	1,400	4.2
TRADE	1,169,200	1,160,700	1,122,900	8,500	.7	46,300	4.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	242,700	240,600	236,200	2,100	.9	6,500	2.8
DURABLE GOODS	142,000	140,800	140,100	1,200	.9	1,900	1.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	100,700	99,800	96,100	900	.9	4,600	4.8
RETAIL TRADE	926,500	920,100	886,700	6,400	.7	39,800	4.5

SERVICES AND TRADE DOMINATE INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION IN FLORIDA: The industry percent distribution of 1984 annual average nonagricultural employment shows that trade and services employment represent 53.1 percent of total industry employment. Examples of employment subsectors included in these two industries are general merchandise stores; food stores: automotive dealers and service stations; eating and drinking places; hotels and other lodging places; personal services; business services; recreation services; and health services. This reflects Florida's strong population growth and tourist-related industries.

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION



CONST - CONSTRUCTION
GOV'T - GOVERNMENT
FIRE - FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
MANU - MANUFACTURING
TCPU - TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, 1984.

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	SEPTEMBER 1985	* AUGUST 1985	SEPTEMBER 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,411,300	4,395,100	4,227,300	16,200	.4	184,000	4.4
MINING	10,200	10,200	10,300	0	.0	- 100	- 1.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,800	8,800	8,800	0	.0	0	.0
PHOSPHATE ROCK	5,100	5,200	5,200	- 100	- 1.9	- 100	- 1.9
CONSTRUCTION	335,000	336,700	332,200	- 1,700	- .5	2,800	.8
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	93,800	94,100	91,500	- 300	- .3	2,300	2.5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	42,000	41,400	46,300	600	1.4	- 4,300	- 9.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	199,200	201,200	194,400	- 2,000	- 1.0	4,800	2.5
MANUFACTURING	515,600	514,100	505,900	1,500	.3	9,700	1.9
DURABLE GOODS	309,000	309,000	301,800	0	.0	7,200	2.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,100	28,300	27,600	- 200	- .7	500	1.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,300	14,200	13,300	100	.7	1,000	7.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	27,600	27,500	24,700	100	.4	2,900	11.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,500	5,300	0	.0	200	3.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	33,500	33,700	34,700	- 200	- .6	- 1,200	- 3.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	44,000	43,900	43,700	100	.2	300	.7
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	76,500	76,600	76,900	- 100	- .1	- 400	- .5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	56,600	56,500	53,500	100	.2	3,100	5.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	14,100	14,100	13,500	0	.0	600	4.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,800	8,700	8,600	100	1.1	200	2.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	206,600	205,100	204,100	1,500	.7	2,500	1.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,500	47,100	47,800	400	.8	- 300	- .6
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	10,500	10,200	10,500	300	2.9	0	.0

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

STATEWIDE	SEPTEMBER 1985	* AUGUST 1985	SEPTEMBER 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,800	2,100	100	5.6	- 200	- 9.5
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,600	2,600	2,800	0	.0	- 200	- 7.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	34,000	33,800	32,600	200	.6	1,400	4.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,200	14,900	15,200	300	2.0	0	.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	56,500	56,000	54,600	500	.9	1,900	3.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	25,200	25,300	26,500	- 100	- .4	- 1,300	- 4.9
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	.0	- 200	-11.1
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	19,100	19,000	17,700	100	.5	1,400	7.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	.0	0	.0
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	249,700	249,700	242,700	0	.0	7,000	2.9
TRANSPORTATION	140,500	140,300	135,300	200	.1	5,200	3.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,300	8,300	9,100	0	.0	- 800	- 8.8
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,100	8,100	7,400	0	.0	700	9.5
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	48,900	48,300	44,700	600	1.2	4,200	9.4
WATER TRANSPORTATION	14,800	15,100	14,900	- 300	- 2.0	- 100	- .7
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	45,000	45,100	45,200	- 100	- .2	- 200	- .4
COMMUNICATION	74,300	74,400	74,100	- 100	- .1	200	.3
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	34,900	35,000	33,300	- 100	- .3	1,600	4.8
TRADE	1,161,400	1,162,600	1,109,900	- 1,200	- .1	51,500	4.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	240,900	240,200	232,600	700	.3	8,300	3.6
DURABLE GOODS	140,900	141,600	138,500	- 700	- .5	2,400	1.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	100,000	98,600	94,100	1,400	1.4	5,900	6.3
RETAIL TRADE	920,500	922,400	877,300	- 1,900	- .2	43,200	4.9

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	SEPTEMBER 1985	AUGUST 1985	SEPTEMBER 1984	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
BLDG. MAT., GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	37,100	37,500	38,000	- 400	- 1.1	- 900	- 2.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	115,200	114,100	110,700	1,100	1.0	4,500	4.1
FOOD STORES	148,300	149,000	145,800	- 700	- .5	2,500	1.7
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	104,800	104,900	99,100	- 100	- .1	5,700	5.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	49,600	49,400	46,200	200	.4	3,400	7.4
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,000	46,700	42,800	300	.6	4,200	9.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	314,900	316,900	295,600	- 2,000	- .6	19,300	6.5
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	103,600	103,900	99,100	- 300	- .3	4,500	4.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	320,000	320,100	301,900	- 100	.0	18,100	6.0
BANKING	67,200	67,800	65,300	- 600	- .9	1,900	2.9
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	59,900	59,700	55,900	200	.3	4,000	7.2
INSURANCE CARRIERS	48,200	48,100	46,500	100	.2	1,700	3.7
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	35,200	34,800	28,900	400	1.1	6,300	21.8
REAL ESTATE	87,400	87,500	83,900	- 100	- .1	3,500	4.2
SERVICES	1,148,600	1,143,900	1,067,100	4,700	.4	81,500	7.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	106,300	107,700	100,000	- 1,400	- 1.3	6,300	6.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	54,300	53,500	51,300	800	1.5	3,000	5.8
BUSINESS SERVICES	232,400	231,700	211,300	700	.3	21,100	10.0
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	41,900	41,900	40,000	0	.0	1,900	4.8
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	20,900	21,200	18,900	- 300	- 1.4	2,000	10.6
MOTION PICTURES	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	.0	- 200	- 2.9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	76,700	77,500	66,900	- 800	- 1.0	9,800	14.6
HEALTH SERVICES	302,300	300,400	281,800	1,900	.6	20,500	7.3

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	SEPTEMBER 1985	* AUGUST 1985	SEPTEMBER 1984	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
LEGAL SERVICES	41,800	42,400	38,300	- 600	- 1.4	3,500	9.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48,000	42,400	47,100	5,600	13.2	900	1.9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	56,900	57,300	55,600	- 400	- .7	1,300	2.3
GOVERNMENT	670,800	657,800	657,300	13,000	2.0	13,500	2.1
FEDERAL	104,400	104,100	98,100	300	.3	6,300	6.4
STATE AND LOCAL	566,400	553,700	559,200	12,700	2.3	7,200	1.3
STATE	138,600	137,400	134,700	1,200	.9	3,900	2.9
LOCAL	427,800	416,300	424,500	11,500	2.8	3,300	.8

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1984 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

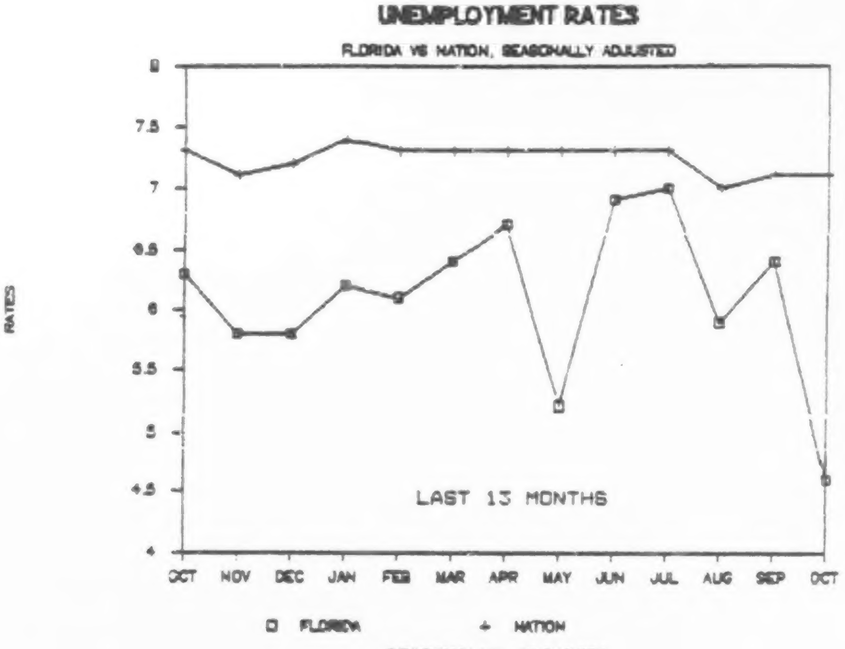
1/7/86 51765-3

FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security

Division of Labor, Employment and Training



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,248,000	5,230,000	5,104,000	144,000	2.8
Employment	5,005,000	4,895,000	4,783,000	222,000	4.6
Unemployment	243,000	335,000	321,000	- 78,000	-24.3
Unemployment Rate	4.6	6.4	6.3	-1.7	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Release Date: December 1985 **Letter No. 434**

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,263,000	5,301,000	5,151,400	111,600	2.2
Employment	4,983,000	4,958,800	4,790,100	192,900	4.0
Unemployment	279,500	342,200	361,300	- 81,800	- 22.6
Unemployment Rate	5.3	6.5	7.0	-1.7	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE PLUNGES FROM MONTH AND YEAR AGO LEVELS: The seasonally adjusted October unemployment rate for Florida was 4.6 percent. This rate is down from 6.4 percent a month ago and 6.3 percent a year ago. Although it is normal for the statewide rate to fluctuate month-to-month, this is the largest over the month change since this methodology (for calculating unemployment) was initiated in 1970. The last time Florida had an unemployment rate this low was in December 1973 when the rate was 4.5 percent. The twelve month annual average for Florida's unemployment rate is now down to 6.1 percent, from 6.2 percent last month.

The national seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate remained constant in October at 7.1 percent, compared to Florida's rate of 4.6 percent. The twelve month average for the national unemployment rate is 7.2 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, SEPTEMBER 1985

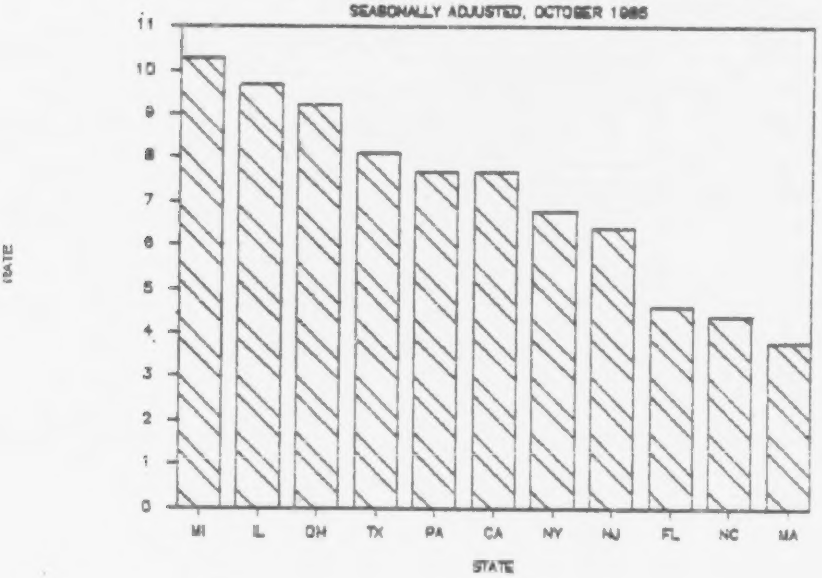
State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.8	Pennsylvania	7.7
North Carolina	4.4	Texas	8.1
Florida	4.6	Ohio	9.2
New Jersey	6.4	Illinois	9.7
New York	6.8	Michigan	10.3
California	7.7		

* Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANKING IMPROVES AMONG THE LARGEST STATES: For October 1985, Florida had the third lowest unemployment rate compared to the eleven largest states in the nation. Massachusetts continued to exhibit the lowest rate at 3.8 percent, with Michigan receiving the highest rate at 10.3 percent. Last month Florida's unemployment rate was the fourth lowest compared to the other large states. In October, Florida's drop in unemployment surpassed that of New Jersey, giving it the third lowest ranking.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES—11 LARGEST STATES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, OCTOBER 1985



MI - Michigan
IL - Illinois
OH - Ohio
TX - Texas
PA - Pennsylvania
CA - California
NY - New York
NJ - New Jersey
FL - Florida
NC - North Carolina
MA - Massachusetts

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

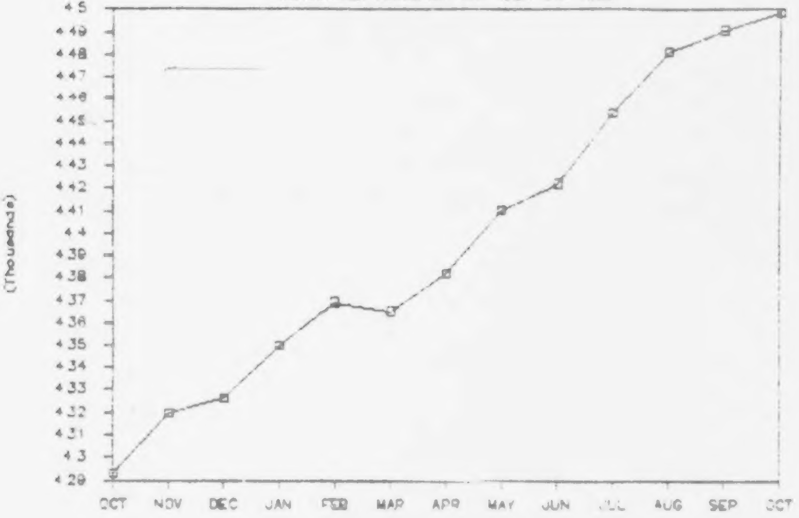
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT EXHIBITS CONTINUED STRENGTH: The seasonally adjusted preliminary establishment survey shows an annual gain of 205,600 jobs (or 4.8 percent) over October a year ago. Eleven out of the last twelve months (of revised nonfarm data) have shown gains in payroll jobs. Every major industry experienced growth in jobs over the year, except mining (down by 200 jobs). Cutbacks in the mining industry resulted from foreign competition and other technological changes effecting the demand for fertilizers. The mining industry which has a large export market, is significantly influenced by the high value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies.

The services industry experienced the fastest growth in new jobs at 7.2 percent in October compared to the other industries over the year, and the highest number of new jobs with a gain of 78,900. The total level of services employment for October is 1,172,500. Services is the second largest industry in the state, behind only trade with 1,183,200 jobs for October.

Over the month, nonagricultural employment estimates show a gain of 7,700 new jobs or 0.2 percent for October. The industries experiencing the highest number of new monthly jobs are services (up by 5,300) and construction (up by 4,300). Construction employment is responding to the decline in mortgage interest rates which are at their lowest level in five years. Construction employment generally lags the movements in the interest rate. In the private sector, both manufacturing and mining showed small monthly job losses for October of 300 and 100 respectively.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

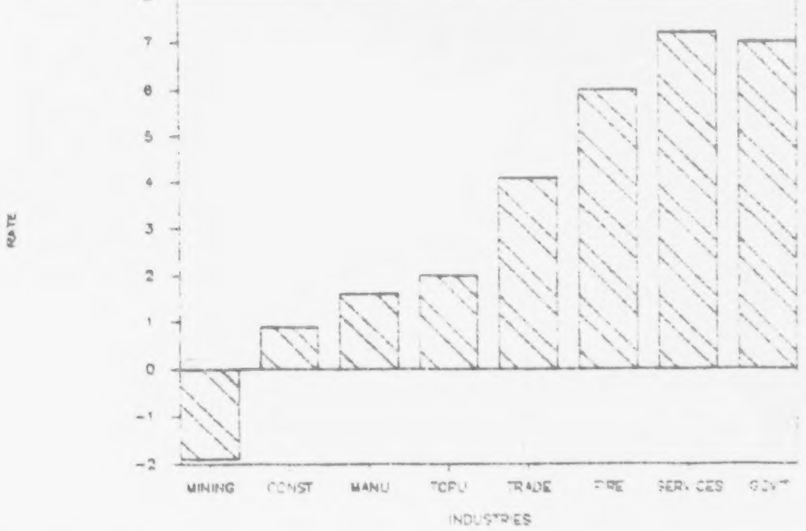
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OCT 1984–OCT 1985



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OCT 1985/1984



CONST - CONSTRUCTION
GOV'T - GOVERNMENT
FIRE - FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
MANU - MANUFACTURING
TCPU - TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	October Preliminary 1985	September Final 1985	October Final 1984	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4498.5	4490.8	4292.9	7.7	0.2	205.6	4.8
MINING (1)	10.1	10.2	10.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-1.9
CONSTRUCTION	336.0	331.7	333.1	4.3	1.3	2.9	0.9
MANUFACTURING	519.2	519.5	511.2	-0.3	*	8.0	1.6
DURABLE GOODS (1)	309.3	309.6	303.9	0.3	*	5.4	1.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	211.2	211.0	208.6	0.2	*	2.6	1.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	249.7	249.5	244.8	0.2	*	4.9	2.0
TRADE	1183.2	1182.0	1136.3	1.2	0.1	46.9	4.1
WHOLESALE (1)	242.7	240.6	236.2	2.1	0.9	6.5	2.8
RETAIL	939.6	939.7	899.2	-0.1	*	40.4	4.5
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	324.9	323.9	308.0	1.0	0.3	16.9	5.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	322.2	320.4	303.9	1.8	0.6	18.3	6.0
SERVICES	1172.5	1167.2	1093.6	5.3	0.5	78.9	7.2
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.0	115.0	108.9	1.0	0.9	7.1	6.5
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	302.2	301.5	282.8	0.7	0.2	19.4	6.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	3792.9	3780.5	3633.2	12.4	0.3	159.7	4.4
GOVERNMENT	705.6	710.3	659.7	-4.7	-0.7	45.9	7.0

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor,Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1984 OCT	1984 NOV	1984 DEC	1985 JAN	1985 FEB	1985 MAR	1985 APR	1985 MAY	1985 JUN	1985 JUL	1985 AUG	1985 SEP	1985 OCT (P)	Over-the-Year Change %	Over-the-Year Change NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4292.9	4319.7	4326.6	4350.0	4367.2	4365.2	4381.8	4410.3	4422.2	4453.7	4481.6	4490.8	4498.5	4.8	205.6
MINING (1)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	-1.9	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	333.1	336.5	339.4	340.5	338.8	336.5	333.2	330.2	328.6	330.6	332.7	331.7	336.0	0.9	2.9
MANUFACTURING	511.2	511.3	511.8	516.1	517.4	516.3	514.6	515.7	515.2	520.0	520.2	519.5	519.2	1.6	8.0
DURABLE GOODS (1)	[illegible]	304.4	305.5	306.8	307.4	307.6	307.1	308.6	308.8	307.8	309.0	309.0	309.3	1.8	5.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	208.6	208.4	208.5	207.5	208.7	209.3	206.9	207.2	206.8	210.5	210.1	211.0	211.2	1.2	2.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.8	246.0	248.3	246.6	247.8	245.6	249.9	250.4	250.7	251.0	249.7	249.5	249.7	2.0	4.9
TRADE	1136.3	1139.3	1137.4	1156.3	1159.3	1156.9	1158.0	1165.4	1172.9	1183.7	1184.4	1182.0	1183.2	4.1	46.9
WHOLESALE (1)	236.2	238.3	240.5	240.2	241.2	240.6	240.2	241.1	239.4	239.9	240.2	240.6	242.7	2.8	6.5
RETAIL	899.2	900.8	898.0	916.7	918.4	917.4	919.1	924.6	934.0	943.0	942.9	939.7	939.6	4.5	40.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	308.0	307.5	306.9	311.3	313.3	310.7	313.0	318.5	321.9	328.1	325.5	323.9	324.9	5.5	16.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	303.9	305.5	307.0	307.2	308.2	310.3	311.4	312.6	314.9	318.4	320.1	320.4	322.2	6.0	18.3
SERVICES	1093.6	1107.2	1108.6	1104.3	1113.5	1111.2	1124.5	1139.1	1142.6	1154.6	1159.0	1167.2	1172.5	7.2	78.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	108.9	108.7	108.1	105.0	104.2	103.9	105.9	108.4	110.0	111.5	112.0	115.0	116.0	6.5	7.1
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	282.6	284.7	286.8	287.9	291.0	291.5	293.2	294.9	297.4	297.9	300.4	301.5	302.0	6.9	19.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	3633.2	3656.0	3662.7	3681.5	3695.5	3687.3	3702.1	3724.0	3735.4	3768.6	3776.3	3780.5	3792.9	4.4	159.7
GOVERNMENT	659.7	663.7	663.9	668.5	673.7	677.9	679.7	686.3	686.8	685.1	705.3	710.3	705.6	7.0	45.9

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	OCTOBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	37,400	37,100	37,400	300	.8	0	.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	116,600	114,700	112,800	2,100	1.8	4,000	3.5
FOOD STORES	149,600	148,400	146,300	1,200	.8	3,300	2.3
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	106,200	104,700	99,600	1,500	1.4	6,600	6.6
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	50,200	49,500	47,200	700	1.4	3,000	6.4
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,200	47,100	44,100	100	.2	3,100	7.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	314,100	314,400	297,700	- 300	- .1	16,400	5.5
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	105,000	104,200	101,600	800	.8	3,400	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	322,200	320,400	303,900	1,800	.6	18,300	6.0
BANKING	67,300	67,200	65,900	100	.1	1,400	2.1
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,500	59,800	56,000	700	1.2	4,500	8.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS	48,400	48,200	46,800	200	.4	1,600	3.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	36,100	35,400	29,300	700	2.0	6,800	23.2
REAL ESTATE	87,900	87,500	84,500	400	.5	3,400	4.0
SERVICES	1,154,000	1,147,600	1,076,300	6,400	.6	77,700	7.2
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	107,700	107,100	101,100	600	.6	6,600	6.5
PERSONAL SERVICES	54,900	54,200	51,300	700	1.3	3,600	7.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	231,600	231,500	212,100	100	.0	19,500	9.2
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	42,100	41,600	40,400	500	1.2	1,700	4.2
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	21,100	20,900	19,200	200	1.0	1,900	9.9
MOTION PICTURES	6,600	6,500	6,800	100	1.5	- 200	- 2.9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	77,900	76,600	68,100	1,300	1.7	9,800	14.4
HEALTH SERVICES	302,200	301,500	282,800	700	.2	19,400	6.9

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	OCTOBER 1985	* SEPTEMBER 1985	OCTOBER 1984	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
LEGAL SERVICES	42,100	41,900	38,700	200	.5	3,400	8.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	50,600	49,700	49,200	900	1.8	1,400	2.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,200	57,100	56,000	100	.2	1,200	2.1
GOVERNMENT	715,500	707,200	669,000	8,300	1.2	46,500	7.0
FEDERAL	103,700	104,100	98,300	- 400	- .4	5,400	5.5
STATE AND LOCAL	611,800	603,100	570,700	8,700	1.4	41,100	7.2
STATE	143,200	138,600	136,300	4,600	3.3	6,900	5.1
LOCAL	468,600	464,500	434,400	4,100	.9	34,200	7.9

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 19 0 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

For additional labor market information, please contact.

Rebecca Rust, Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

Bureau of Labor Market Information's

Industry and Occupational Employment Projections

1983-1995

INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS: Florida over the last year has experienced the second highest number of new jobs in the nation, barely behind California (which is a much larger state). Projections from 1983 to 1990 show Florida having the fastest employment growth rate of the populous states. According to the National Planning Association, ten percent of all U.S. jobs created between now and the year 2,000 will probably be in Florida.

Florida's largest industries are trade and services with 2,355,700 workers in October 1985 which is equivalent to approximately 52 percent of total payroll employment. Services employment alone should account for 33 percent of the state's employment by the year 1995. Large subgroups within services are: health services, educational services, business services, and hotels and other lodging places employment.

Trade employment is projected to account for 26.2 percent of payroll employment by 1995. Eighty percent of trade consists of retail employment. The largest subgroups within trade are: eating and drinking places, grocery stores and department stores employment.

Construction and manufacturing are Florida's most volatile industries because they generally fluctuate with the business cycle and other national economic criteria. Manufacturing employment in October consisted of 519,200 workers which makes up 11.[illegible] percent of Florida's payroll employment. This is a low percentage compared to other populous states, but it has remained fairly constant over the last few years. The stability in the percent distribution indicates that manufacturing jobs have kept pace with population increases. This stability in Florida is not occurring nationwide with the substantial national declines in factory employment. Manufacturing employment grew over 40 percent in Florida during the last decade and has shown strong growth since the 1981/1982 recession. According to the Florida Department of Commerce, estimates are that high technology accounts for more than 26.6 percent of the jobs in manufacturing....including electronics, computers, aerospace, medical technology, robotics, communications and energy. The national percent of high technology to total manufacturing is only 17.3 percent. Florida is getting increasingly large shares of defense contracts. Of the largest states, Florida has experienced the highest percent growth in manufacturing over the last five years. The largest numerical gain was in California. While the high technology employment growth rate is large, the impact of jobs created has been relatively small. High technology jobs are only approximately 3.4 percent of total payroll employment.

Construction employment in the last few years finally surpassed totals from the pre-1974/75 recession period. Construction employment is very vulnerable to interest rate fluctuations, levels of speculative building, and national economic slowdowns. Construction jobs in October 1985 totaled 336,000 with 7.5 percent of Florida's payroll employment. Although interest rates have declined in recent months, construction employment is forecasted to slow somewhat with the national downturn forecasted for late 1986 and because of some overbuilding around state.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry had 322,200 workers in October 1985, which is equivalent to 7.2 percent of total payroll employment. This industry is projected to have the fastest growth rate to the year 1995 (with services a much a larger industry being second). Finance is the largest subgroup in this industry and has the fastest growth rate to 1995.

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS: The magnitude and the mix of industrial employment growth will effect the outlook for specific occupations in Florida. The two fastest growing Florida occupational categories to the year 1995 are professional, technical and kindred workers; and services occupations. Subgroups within the professional occupations with projected high growth are: electrical engineers, professional nurses, EDP systems analysts, lawyers and dental assistants. Subgroups within the services occupations with high growth are: waiters and waitresses, food workers, cooks, nurses' aides, orderlies, cleaning services workers, personal services workers and protective services workers.

In terms of the occupational categories with the largest number of new workers (as opposed to percent increases as previously discussed), the highest and largest is clerical workers. There are projected to be 372,512 additional clerical workers by the year 1995 to a total of 1,196,815. Clerical positions in this category experiencing high projected growth are: peripheral computer equipment operators, stenographers, secretaries, typists, cashiers, and clerks. Overall, about one of every five jobs in 1995 will be filled by a clerical worker.

The occupations with the second and third highest number of new positions are services workers; and professional, technical and kindred workers. These two categories were previously mentioned due to their also having the highest rates of growth to 1995.

Florida's economy is one of the strongest of the populous states in terms of employment growth rates. Increased economic diversification has helped to stabilize Florida during downturns in the business cycle. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and services are the two fastest growing industries. Most of Florida's growth in occupations will be in the clerical; services; and professional, technical, and kindred workers categories.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

STATEWIDE
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
1982-1995

Industry Division	1982 Employment	Percent Of Total Employment	1995 Employment	Percent Of Total Employment
Total, All Industries	3,742,526	100.0	5,439,684	100.0
Mining	9,600	0.3	12,514	0.2
Construction	256,563	6.9	365,831	6.7
Manufacturing	456,542	12.2	628,008	11.5
Durable Goods Manufacturing	262,109	7.0	388,202	7.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	194,433	5.2	239,806	4.4
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	256,586	6.9	332,169	6.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	997,986	26.6	1,424,886	26.2
Wholesale Trade	214,337	5.7	290,426	5.0
Retail Trade	783,649	20.9	1,134,460	21.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	276,579	7.4	432,742	8.0
Services	1,184,280	31.6	1,798,536	33.1
Government	304,390	8.1	444,998	8.2

STATEWIDE
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION
1982 - 1995

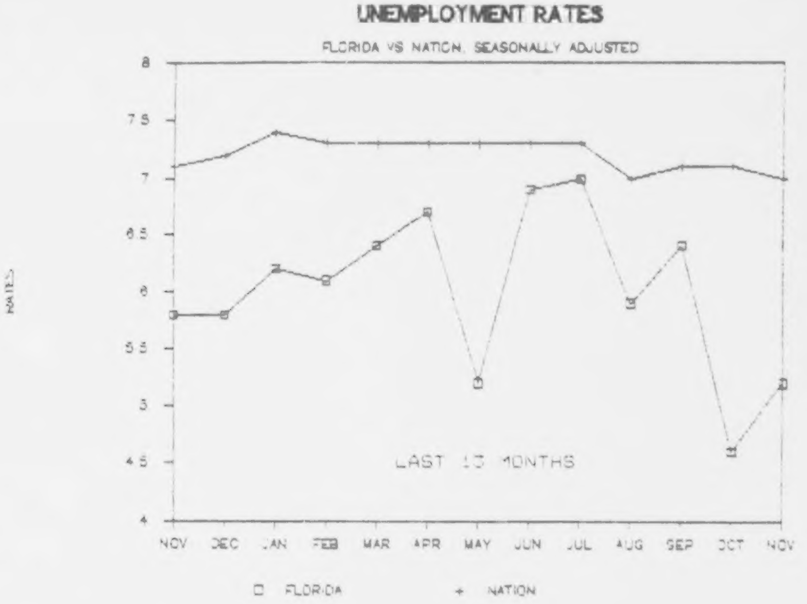
Occupational Division	1982 Employment	Percent of Total Employment	1995 Employment	Percent of Total Employment
Total, All Occupations	3,742,526	100.0	5,439,684	100.0
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Occupations	634,081	16.9	972,590	17.9
Managers and Officials	348,708	9.3	506,297	9.3
Sales Workers	276,400	7.4	383,300	7.1
Clerical Workers	824,303	22.0	1,196,815	22.0
Crafts and Kindred Workers	417,189	11.2	583,289	10.7
Operatives	349,694	9.3	469,806	8.6
Service Workers	656,955	17.6	1,003,914	18.5
Laborers, Except Farm	235,195	6.3	323,673	5.9

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

2/12/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Statistics
Department of Labor and Employment Security

Division of Labor, Employment and Training


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

FLORIDA VS NATION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,255,000	5,248,000	5,121,000	134,000	2.6
Employment	4,982,000	5,005,000	4,823,000	159,000	3.3
Unemployment	273,000	243,000	298,000	25,000	- 8.4
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.6	5.8	-0.6	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.
Note: Annual revisions of statewide labor force statistics will be in February 1986.

Release Date: January 1986 **Letter No. 435**

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	November 1985	October 1985	November 1984	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,265,600	5,263,000	5,153,800	111,800	2.2
Employment	4,975,700	4,983,400	4,833,000	142,700	3.0
Unemployment	289,900	279,500	320,800	- 30,900	- 9.6
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.3	6.2	-0.7	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RELATIVELY STABLE OVER MONTH AND YEAR: The seasonally adjusted November unemployment rate for Florida was 5.2 percent. This rate was up from 4.6 percent a month ago but down from 5.8 percent over the year. The changes in the statewide unemployment rates are by six tenths of a percent from the month and the year ago rates. The changes in the unemployment rates must be by 0.8 percent or more to be considered statistically significant. The annual unemployment rate for 1985 is 6.0 percent down from 6.3 percent in 1984.

The statewide unemployment rate is derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the survey under contract from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a household survey with a sample of 3,525 housing units. Approximately 2,570 housing units are actually interviewed each month in the State of Florida. The number of housing units interviewed is equivalent to 0.06 percent of all occupied households in Florida. The relatively small sample size of the statewide CPS accounts for the monthly fluctuations in the unemployment statistics.

The national seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate was 7.0 percent in November compared to Florida's rate of 5.2 percent. The national rate declined one tenth of a percent from October's rate of 7.1 percent. The 1985 annual average unemployment rate was 7.2 percent. November's national unemployment rate was below the levels in the first half of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES*
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, NOVEMBER 1985

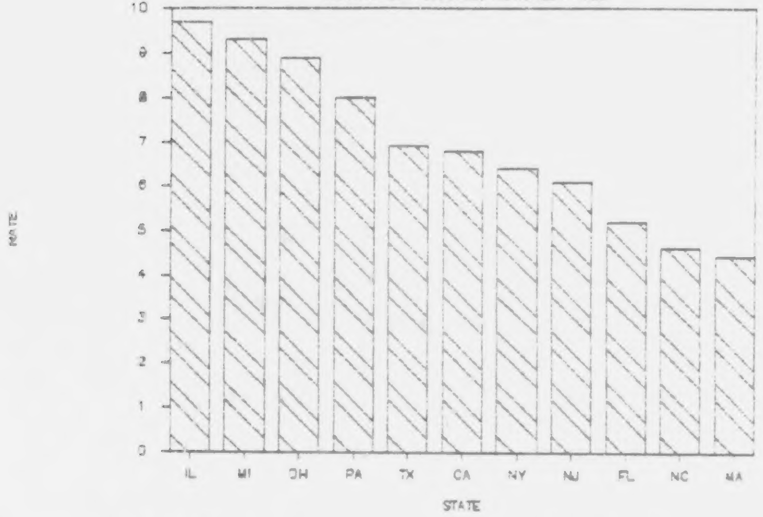
State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	4.4	Texas	6.9
North Carolina	4.6	Pennsylvania	8.0
Florida	5.2	Ohio	8.9
New Jersey	6.1	Michigan	9.3
New York	6.4	Illinois	9.7
California	6.8		

* Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANKING REMAINS CONSTANT AMONG THE LARGEST STATES: For November 1985, Florida continued to have the third lowest unemployment rate compared to the eleven largest states in the nation. Massachusetts also continued to exhibit the lowest rate at 4.4 percent, with Illinois receiving the highest rate at 9.7 percent. Michigan previously had the highest unemployment rate but dropped to 9.3 percent in November.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--11 LARGEST STATES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, NOVEMBER 1985



IL - Illinois
MI - Michigan
OH - Ohio
PA - Pennsylvania
TX - Texas
CA - California
NY - New York
NJ - New Jersey
FL - Florida
NC - North Carolina
MA - Massachusetts

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

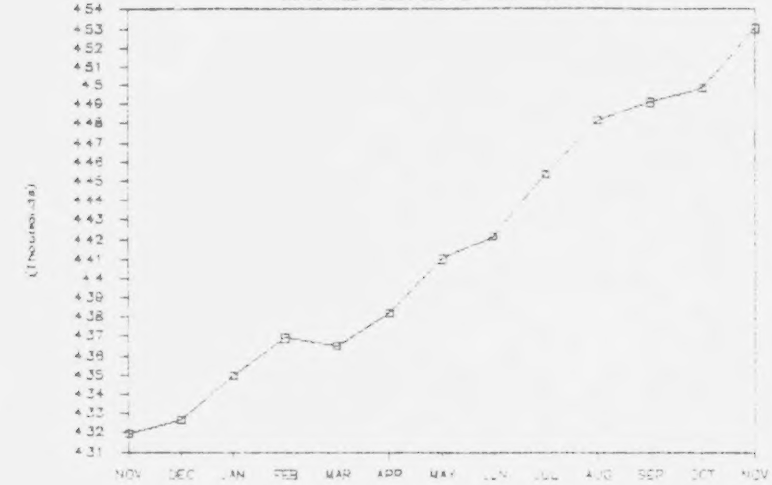
NOVEMBER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT SHOWS STRONG AND STEADY JOB GROWTH: The seasonally adjusted preliminary establishment survey shows an annual gain of 210,500 jobs (or 4.9 percent) over November a year ago. Payroll job growth has been in the five percent range during most of 1985 which is considered normal growth for Florida. Except for mining (down by 100 jobs or 1.0 percent), every major industry experienced growth in jobs over the year.

In the private sector, the services industry exhibited the fastest growth rate over the year at 7.1 percent and the highest number of new jobs with 78,500.

Over the month, the construction industry grew at the fastest pace (1.7 percent) of all the industries with 5,800 new jobs. The building industry in Florida is continuing to respond to lower mortgage rates.

The services industry though continued to receive the highest number of new jobs over the month (up by 6,200 jobs or 0.5 percent). The construction industry also had the second highest number of new monthly jobs. This is significant given the size of construction compared to all the other major industries in Florida.

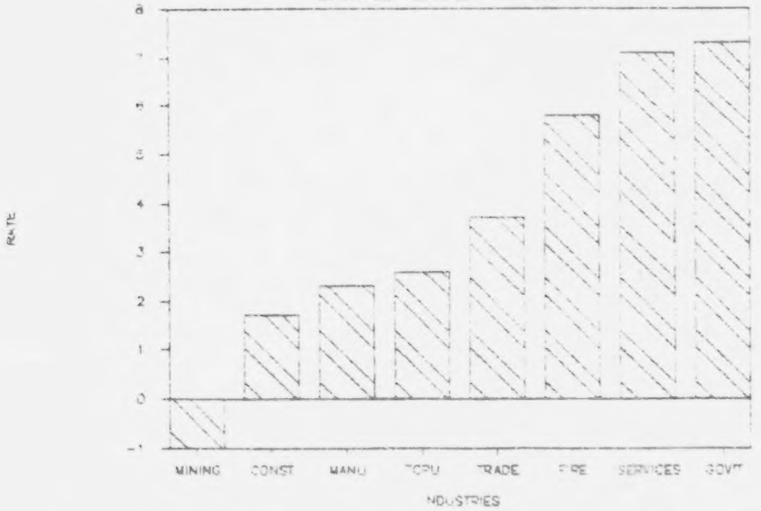
What is of note when analyzing the monthly changes in industrial employment is the seasonally adjusted decline in trade jobs in November. For this year, normal seasonal growth in trade jobs was less than is average for previous years. Holiday retail hirings were delayed in November while establishments extended the working hours of current payroll employees.



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NOV 1984–NOV 1985

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

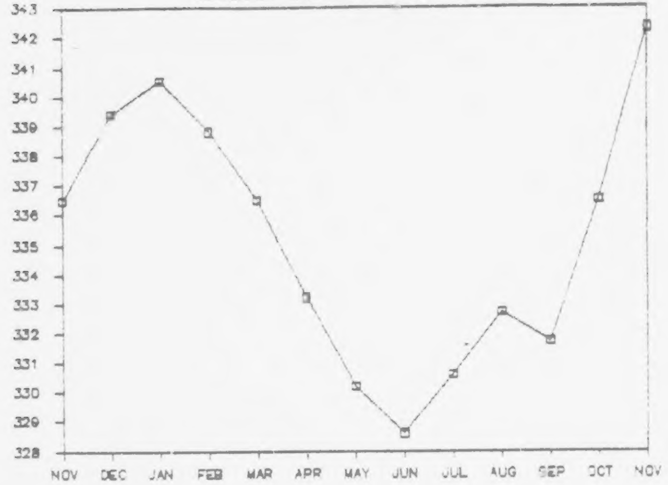
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NOV 1985/1984

CONST - CONSTRUCTION
GOV T - GOVERNMENT
FIRE - FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
MANU - MANUFACTURING
TCPU - TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSTRUCTION

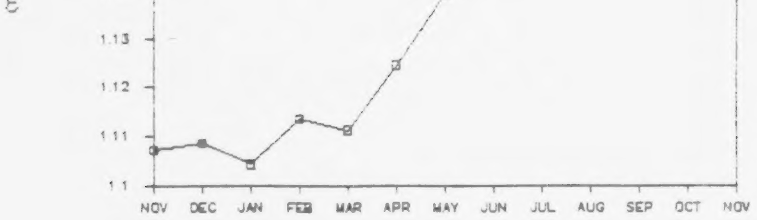
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NOV 1984—NOV 1985



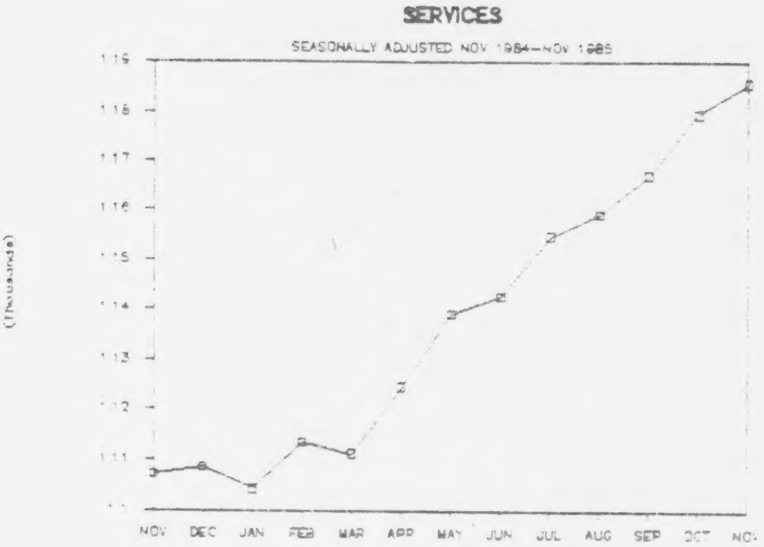
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MANUFACTURING

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NOV 1984—NOV 1985



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT: According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over a course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

ECONOMIC ESTIMATING CONFERENCE FORECASTS OF THE U.S. AND FLORIDA ECONOMIES

The following is a narrative of the forecasts for the U.S. and Florida economies agreed upon by the Florida Legislature and the Governor's Office in a November 1985 conference. These forecasts cover the biennial budget period in the short-run (through FY 1986-87) and a ten-year period for the long-run (through FY 1994-95).

These forecasts were produced at the request of the Governor for use in preparing the Governor's Legislative Budget Recommendations and are to be used for all state planning and budgeting functions until these forecasts are revised in April 1986. If you would like to obtain copies of the forecasts or you have any questions concerning this information, you may contact the Joint Legislative Management Committee at 904/487-1402 for assistance.

The brightest spot among prices is in wholesale prices. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) grows at a very modest 2.8 percent average per year over the first five years, picking up to a 4.8 percent average annual rate over the last five years of the forecast. This leaves the WPI 10.4 percent below its level under the old forecast by the end of fiscal year 1994.

FLORIDA ECONOMY - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

With the national economic forecast calling for a "growth-recession" through the fourth quarter of 1986, it is not surprising that the outlook for the Florida economy reveals somewhat the same pattern during the next year and a half. Real output in the U.S. economy is down significantly in the short-run from our previous forecast, as is the forecast for inflation, and our regional economy responds to this slackening of national demand for our goods and services by also exhibiting slower growth. As with our previous forecasts, the regional economic forecast also calls for a "growth recession," which describes an economy which is growing but at too slow a rate to prevent an increase in the unemployment rate.

Several other contributing factors also point to slower growth during the intermediate period, and one of these is a natural slowing of the population growth rates from those to which Florida has been accustomed in the past. Florida is expected to show population growth of 2.7 percent in fiscal year 85-86, and 2.2 percent in fiscal year 86-87, a far cry from the average growth of almost 3.5 percent experienced over the previous twenty years. These rates of population growth are more like those experienced in Florida during past recessionary periods, and it is not surprising that the loss of this "engine of growth" has an impact on overall growth in the economy. Tourist activity, on the other hand, is expected to be stronger in 1985-86, with the number of arrivals growing by 5.4 percent, followed by a 5.6 percent increase in 1986-87.

Another moderating factor involves the outlook for construction in Florida. Partly due to the expected slowing in population growth, and partly due to a "correction" expected due to overbuilding that has occured during the past few years, Florida is expected to enter a period of slower construction growth. Total private housing starts will fall continuously from the current 200,000 level (annual rates) to a level of about 165,000 at the end of 1986. This is expected to yield fiscal year totals of 186,300 in 1985-86 and 173,500 in 1986-87. Total construction expenditures, with increases of twelve percent considered "average" during the preceding ten years, will increase only 7.1 percent in 1985-86 and 5.0 percent in 1986-87. Low levels of inflation also contribute to slow growth in this nominal measure of Florida construction activity.

All of these factors will tend to keep employment growth below its historical growth rates during the short-run forecast period. Total nonagricultural employment is expected to slow from the 6.7 percent shown in 1984-85 to 4.7 percent in 1985-86 and 3.5 percent in 1986-87. Contract construction employment is partly responsible for the slowdown, as this sector shows virtually no growth during the forecast period. As a result, the unemployment rate is expected to climb steadily from the 1984-85 average of 6.2 percent to 6.6 percent in 1986-87.

As would be expected from this employment outlook, and when combined with historically low wage inflation, nominal personal income growth will fall from the 11.7 percent increase registered in 1984-85, to a mere 7.0 percent increase in 1985-86, and 7.5 percent in 1986-87 as the economy begins to slowly show some growth. This translates into growth of just under 4.0 percent in real terms through the short-term forecast horizon. More specifically, the quarterly growth pattern reveals rates of growth of around 3.0 percent at annual rates for the period from the fourth quarter of 1985 through 1986, the period of the "growth recession" expected in the forecast.

THE LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

The long term outlook for the Florida economy is a trend forecast which uses the cyclical forecast of the short-term biennial period as the starting point. As a result, only changes in starting points and key economic and demographic assumptions greatly affect the outlook between forecast sessions. The only major change in the national long-term forecast which would materially change the Florida long-term forecast is a lowering of the inflation scenerio in the intermediate period. The demographic assumptions remain the same as in the previous forecasts, and the "assumption" of a short-term housing correction, albeit not as deep as previously forecasted, remains in the Florida forecast.

The long-term forecast for population projects an average 2.0 percent growth rate for the ten-year period. This contrasts with a 2.7 percent growth rate for the previous ten-year period (FY 1974-75 to FY 1984-85), a span which included two major recessions. This is primarily due to the aging of the Florida population during the next twenty years as the "baby boom" generation and the aging in-migrants of the previous twenty years enter the older age brackets. Indeed, as the Florida Demographic Estimating Conference's "Forecast of Florida Population" points out, net natural increase in the population is expected to actually be negative after 1990. It is only the sustained positive net in-migration during the period that keeps overall population growth positive. Further, the growth rate is expected to decline steadily during the forecast period, reaching a low of 1.7 percent in FY 1994-95.

After the housing "correction" contained in the short-term outlook, housing starts return to a level consistent with the trend expected for household growth. The forecast for the population and housing starts series remains the same as in the April 1985 forecast, with a slight change in average household size causing a slight change in the actual forecast of the number of Florida households. The resulting forecast for housing starts shows roughly 170,000 starts per year through the forecast horizon, somewhat higher than the expectation of roughly 140,000 new households per year due to replacement needs and second or vacation-home purchases.

Total nonfarm employment is expected to remain strong, with a ten-year average growth rate of 3.9 percent, compared to the 4.4 percent realized over the previous ten-year period. As expected, construction employment growth is weak at 2.7 percent when compared to the previous ten-year average of 4.1 percent, while manufacturing continues healthy growth at 3.5 percent, compared to 3.8 percent for the historical period. The unemployment rate, after declining from the higher levels resulting from the short-term "growth recession" will level off in the 6.2 percent range.

Nominal personal income growth is projected to average 8.8 percent for the period, down from the earlier forecast of 10.1 percent for the same period partly due to a reduction in the expected level of inflation. But real growth is also off from the April 1985 forecast of 5.1 percent, and is now expected to average 4.2 percent per year through FY 1994-95. Both of these measures show considerably slower growth than was experienced in the previous ten-year period. Labor income will lead the growth as property income and transfer payments show growth for the decade.

Source: Florida Legislature, Joint Legislative Management Committee, Division of Economic and Demographic Research.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

Rebecca Rust, Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS
A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

U.S. ECONOMY - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

The National economy is coming off an unexpectedly high third quarter real GNP growth rate of 4.3 percent. The third quarter number was pushed up sharply by extremely high auto sales in response to dealer incentives. Additional strength also came from a huge jump in government spending on national defense and a slowing of the growth in the trade imbalance in goods and services.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: The short term national forecast anticipates a slowing in the rate of growth in real GNP in the fourth quarter and a further slowing in the first two quarters of 1986. A decline in consumption is the driving force behind the fourth quarter sluggishness as auto sales return to more normal levels and other durables spending also remains weak. Fourth quarter growth is propped up somewhat by a rebuilding of inventories, particularly of automobiles. The first and second quarters of 1986 are expected to show further declines in real GNP growth rates as consumption growth continues its sluggish pace and real business fixed investment turns downward with low capacity utilization rates eliminating, to a large extent, incentives to invest in new plant and equipment. Real investment in inventories is also expected to contribute to the weakness in the economy, declining over the first three quarters of 1986 as fears of recession keep inventory control tight.

In late 1986 consumption growth is expected to pick up as lower interest rates finally begin to stimulate durable goods consumption. Further stimulus is given to consumption growth by an increase in the growth rate of personal income. With a lag of two quarters real business fixed investment is anticipated to pick up steam and a build-up of inventories is expected to take place in response to the increase in final sales. The recovery should reach full strength in the first half of 1987.

FINANCIAL: The forecast did not assume that the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction plan passed, but does project declines in the federal budget deficit as set forth in the recently passed 1986 budget resolution. With M2 (money supply) growth now nearing the upper end of its target range it is expected that the Federal Reserve will be encouraged to remain loose. As a result of these two factors interest rates are expected to continue to decline until the economic recovery begins to drive up short-term rates slightly in late 1986 and long-term rates somewhat later.

PRICES: The inflation outlook remains bright with the weakness projected for the economy and the lack of any major wage increases on the horizon. The Consumer Price Index is expected to rise by 3.2 percent in 1985-86 and 3.5 percent in 1986-87 while the outlook for the GNP Deflator is for 3.4 percent growth in 1985-86 and 3.1 percent growth in 1986-87.

THE LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

The long-term forecast for the U.S. economy is a trend forecast beginning in 1989. The trend forecast does not explicitly include any business cycle fluctuations nor any major "shocks" to the economic system beyond the short-term forecasting horizon.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT: After sluggish growth through fiscal year 1987, growth in real GNP picks up through the middle years of the ten year forecast. Growth is then expected to slow to below 3.0 percent in the last two fiscal years of the forecast. Growth is expected to average 2.9 percent over both halves of the ten year forecast.

Average growth in real consumption mimics growth in real GNP. It grows at a slightly lower 2.7 percent in the first five years, increasing marginally to a 2.8 percent rate in the last five years. Most of the growth in real consumption is attributable to services and durable goods. By 1995 services are expected to rise from 46.2 percent of real consumption in fiscal year 1985 to 47.4 percent; durable goods are expected to rise from 17.0 percent to 18.9 percent. Nondurable goods are expected to fall from 36.8 percent to 33.7 percent. Most of this comes from food which falls from 18.2 percent to 16.3 percent of real consumption expenditures. Real consumption as a percentage of real GNP is expected to fall slightly over the forecast period from 65.2 percent to 64.1 percent.

Real investment is expected to average 3.0 percent growth for the ten year forecast horizon. Over this period real investment rises from 17.6 percent of real GNP in fiscal year 1985 to 17.9 percent in 1995. This compares favorably with the 15.5 percent average for the past twenty years. This growth in real investment is primarily attributable to the growth in real non-residential investment. Over the forecast period it averages 3.9 percent growth. Its share of total real investment rises from 73 percent to 79 percent in 1995. As a percent of real GNP it rises to 14.1 percent by 1995 (compared to an average of 10.8 percent over the past twenty years). Meanwhile real residential investment barely averages 1.4 percent growth over the forecast horizon.

Real government spending is expected to average 2.0 percent growth during the first five years of the forecast. It then picks up to 2.4 percent per year in the last five years. This pattern of slow then faster growth is reflected in both real federal and real state and local government spending. The primary impetus to this growth comes from the state and local spending which averages 2.4 percent growth per year over the forecast period. When looked at as a share of real GNP, real government spending falls from 18.7 percent in fiscal year 1985 to 17.4 percent in fiscal year 1995. The 1995 percentage is well below government spending's 1983 peak of 19.8 percent of real GNP. Much of the drop in its relative share can be attributed to the expected slower growth in real federal government spending. As a percentage of real GNP, real federal government spending is expected to fall from its 1983 peak of 8.0 percent to 7.0 percent by fiscal year 1995.

In the foreign trade sector of the economy, a falling value of the dollar (relative to foreign currencies) is expected to improve the outlook for real exports of goods and services and the U.S. balance of trade. By fiscal year 1995 the trade-weighted value of the dollar is expected to be about 25 percent below the April 1985 forecast. Much of the improvement in the dollar comes in the first five years of the forecast period in which it falls to about 24 percent below its fiscal year 1985 level (or at a -5.4 percent annual rate). It then remains essentially unchanged throughout the rest of the forecast period, falling only an additional 1.5 percent over the next five years (or only -0.3 percent per year). Through the first four years of the forecast, it is predicted that real imports of goods and services will continue to exceed real exports. By 1990 this pattern reverses itself and by fiscal year 1995 the U.S. is expected to be running a surplus in the balance of trade of goods and services of $12.4 billion (in real terms).

FINANCIAL: The primary difference between the current and the April 1985 forecasts is in the behavior of interest rates over the short-run. Both long-term and short-term interest rates are expected to drop dramatically (about 150 basis points) in fiscal year 1986 from their 1985 levels. As the economy begins to pick up speed in 1987, interest rates rise slightly (between 20 and 60 basis points), peaking in fiscal year 1988. They then drift gradually downwards for the rest of the forecast period. The improvement in interest rates in the near-term forecast can be attributed to three factors: (1) faster monetary growth than under the old forecast; (2) slower economic growth than under the old forecast; and (3) lower inflation than under the old forecast.

Monetary growth in the current forecast is expected to be slightly lower than under the April 1985 forecast. M1 (money supply) growth is expected to average 5.2 percent per year and M2 (money supply) growth is expected to average 7.8 percent per year.

PRICES: Expected inflation over the forecast period has been reduced significantly from the April 1985 forecast, due mainly to the fact that growth in the next three years is now expected to be even more moderate than formerly. By the end of fiscal year 1994 the implicit price deflator for consumption expenditures is 5.8 percent below the old forecast and the Consumer Price Index is 6.6 percent lower. The majority of the reduction in prices under the new forecast comes from consumer durables (8.8 percent lower) and consumer nondurables (6.9 percent lower). Over the forecast period the growth rate in consumer prices slowly increases from a low of 3.0 percent in 1985-86 to 5.5 percent in 1994-95. However, with the slowdown of the growth in economic activity in 1988-89, inflation in 1989-90 dips slightly, but it then continues rising until the end of the forecast period. Consumer prices grow at an average rate of 3.8 percent over the first five years of the forecast, increasing to a 5.0 percent average annual rate over the last half. Prices for virtually all types of consumer goods and services behave in a similar manner. The principal exception is in the energy arena where the Price Deflator for gasoline and oil averages an 8.5 percent annual increase in the last five years of the forecast. This has very little impact on the overall inflation rate for consumer goods. Cutting the rate of increase in gasoline and oil prices in half over this period would trim only a meager 0.1 percent off of the average annual rate of increase in consumer prices.

The growth rate in the Implicit Price Deflator for GNP, a broader measure of inflation, behaves in a manner similar to consumer prices. The GNP Deflator averages 3.8 percent annual growth in the first half of the forecast and 5.2 percent annual growth in the last half. This slower growth than in the April 1985 forecast leaves the GNP Deflator 5.7 percent lower by the end of fiscal year 1994.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	November Preliminary 1985	October Final 1985	November Final 1984	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4530.2	4511.2	4319.7	19.0	0.4	210.5	4.9
MINING (1)	10.1	10.0	10.2	0.1	1.0	-0.1	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	342.3	336.5	336.5	5.8	1.7	5.8	1.7
MANUFACTURING	522.9	520.1	511.3	2.8	0.5	11.6	2.3
DURABLE GOODS (1)	312.8	309.8	304.4	3.0	1.0	8.4	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	211.6	211.6	208.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.5
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	252.5	250.6	246.0	1.9	0.8	6.5	2.6
TRADE	1181.3	1184.1	1139.3	-2.8	-0.2	42.0	3.7
WHOLESALE (1)	244.9	243.0	238.3	1.9	0.8	6.6	2.8
RETAIL	936.2	940.2	900.3	-4.0	-0.4	35.4	3.9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	323.6	324.2	307.5	-0.6	-0.2	16.1	5.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	323.1	322.0	305.5	1.1	0.3	17.6	5.8
SERVICES	1185.7	1179.5	1107.2	6.2	0.5	78.5	7.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	114.9	115.9	108.7	-1.0	-0.9	6.2	5.7
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	304.4	303.0	284.7	1.4	0.5	19.7	6.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	3817.9	3802.8	3656.0	15.1	0.4	161.9	4.4
GOVERNMENT	712.3	708.4	663.7	3.9	0.6	48.6	7.3

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1984 NOV	1984 DEC	1985 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV(P)	Over-the-Year Change %	Over-the-Year Change NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4319.7	4326.6	4350.0	4369.2	4365.2	4381.8	4410.3	4422.2	4453.7	4481.6	4490.8	4511.2	4530.2	4.9	210.5
MINING (1)	10.2	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.1	-1.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	336.5	339.4	340.5	338.8	336.5	333.2	330.2	328.6	330.6	332.7	334.7	336.5	342.3	1.7	5.8
MANUFACTURING	511.3	511.8	516.1	517.4	516.3	514.6	515.7	515.2	520.0	520.2	519.5	520.1	522.9	2.3	11.6
DURABLE GOODS (1)	304.4	305.5	306.8	307.4	[illegible]	307.1	308.6	308.8	307.8	309.0	309.0	309.8	312.8	2.8	8.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	208.4	208.5	207.5	208.7	209.3	206.9	207.2	206.8	210.5	210.1	211.0	211.6	211.6	1.5	3.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	246.0	248.3	246.6	247.8	245.6	249.9	250.4	250.7	251.0	249.7	249.5	250.6	252.5	2.6	6.5
TRADE	1139.3	1137.4	1156.3	1159.3	1156.9	1158.0	1165.4	1172.9	1183.7	1184.4	1182.0	1184.1	1181.3	3.7	42.0
WHOLESALE (1)	238.3	240.5	240.2	241.2	240.6	240.2	241.1	239.4	239.9	240.2	240.6	243.0	244.9	2.8	6.6
RETAIL	900.8	898.0	916.7	918.4	917.4	919.1	924.6	934.0	943.0	942.9	939.7	940.2	936.2	3.9	35.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	307.5	306.9	311.3	313.3	310.7	313.0	318.5	321.9	328.1	325.5	323.9	324.2	323.6	5.2	16.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	305.5	307.0	307.2	308.2	310.3	311.4	312.6	314.9	318.4	320.1	320.4	322.0	323.1	5.8	17.6
SERVICES	1107.2	1108.6	1104.3	1113.5	1111.2	1124.5	1139.1	1142.6	1154.6	1159.0	1167.2	1179.5	1185.7	7.1	78.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	108.7	108.1	105.0	104.2	103.9	105.9	108.4	110.0	111.5	112.0	115.0	115.9	114.9	5.7	6.2
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	284.7	286.8	287.9	291.0	291.5	293.2	294.9	297.4	297.9	300.4	301.5	303.0	304.4	6.9	19.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	3656.0	3662.7	3681.5	3695.5	3687.3	3702.1	3724.0	3735.4	3769.6	3776.3	3780.5	3802.8	3817.9	4.4	161.9
GOVERNMENT	663.7	663.9	568.5	673.7	677.9	679.7	686.3	636.8	685.1	705.3	710.3	708.4	712.3	7.3	48.6

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/03/86

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	NOVEMBER 1985	* OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,539,700	4,490,400	4,328,800	49,300	1.1	210,900	4.9
MINING	10,100	10,000	10,200	100	1.0	- 100	- 1.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,800	8,700	8,700	100	1.1	100	1.1
PHOSPHATE ROCK	5,100	5,000	5,200	100	2.0	- 100	- 1.9
CONSTRUCTION	343,000	339,500	337,200	3,500	1.0	5,800	1.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	96,900	95,300	92,500	1,600	1.7	4,400	4.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	42,100	42,100	45,800	0	.0	- 3,700	- 8.1
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	204,000	202,100	198,900	1,900	.9	5,100	2.6
MANUFACTURING	524,700	518,900	513,100	5,800	1.1	11,600	2.3
DURABLE GOODS	312,800	309,800	304,400	3,000	1.0	8,400	2.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,200	28,200	28,100	0	.0	100	.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,700	14,300	13,600	400	2.8	1,100	8.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	28,300	27,900	25,000	400	1.4	3,300	13.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	.0	100	1.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	33,800	33,700	34,500	100	.3	- 700	- 2.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	43,800	43,300	44,000	500	1.2	- 200	- .5
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	77,400	77,000	77,200	400	.5	200	.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	58,000	56,800	54,400	1,200	2.1	3,600	6.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	14,300	14,300	13,800	0	.0	500	3.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,800	8,800	8,400	0	.0	400	4.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	211,900	209,100	208,700	2,800	1.3	3,200	1.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	51,000	48,300	50,200	2,700	5.6	800	1.6

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/03/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	NOVEMBER 1985	* OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,200	10,900	12,700	1,300	11.9	- 500	- 3.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,800	2,100	100	5.6	- 200	- 9.5
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,700	2,700	2,500	0	.0	200	8.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	34,300	34,600	33,000	- 300	- .9	1,300	3.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,300	15,300	15,500	0	.0	- 200	- 1.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	57,500	57,300	55,600	200	.3	1,900	3.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	25,400	25,300	26,700	100	.4	- 1,300	- 4.9
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1,700	1,600	1,700	100	6.3	0	.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	19,300	19,300	18,500	0	.0	800	4.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,800	2,900	2,900	- 100	- 3.4	- 100	- 3.4
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	252,500	250,600	246,000	1,900	.8	6,500	2.6
TRANSPORTATION	143,200	140,800	137,900	2,400	1.7	5,300	3.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,200	7,700	9,000	500	6.5	- 800	- 8.9
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,300	8,200	7,600	100	1.2	700	9.2
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	49,900	49,200	46,100	700	1.4	3,800	8.2
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,400	15,300	15,200	100	.7	200	1.3
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	46,200	45,400	45,300	800	1.8	900	2.0
COMMUNICATION	74,000	74,700	74,400	- 700	- .9	- 400	- .5
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,300	35,100	33,700	200	.6	1,600	4.7
TRADE	1,185,800	1,170,100	1,143,600	15,700	1.3	42,200	3.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	244,900	243,000	238,300	1,900	.8	6,600	2.8
DURABLE GOODS	141,600	141,700	139,800	- 100	- .1	1,800	1.3

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/03/86

STATEWIDE	NOVEMBER 1985	* OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	103,300	101,300	98,500	2,000	2.0	4,800	4.9
RETAIL TRADE	940,900	927,100	905,300	13,800	1.5	35,600	3.9
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	37,200	37,400	36,900	-200	-.5	300	.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	119,100	116,900	119,200	2,200	1.9	-100	-.1
FOOD STORES	152,200	149,800	149,200	2,400	1.6	3,000	2.0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	106,700	106,000	99,000	700	.7	7,700	7.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	51,800	50,600	49,100	1,200	2.4	2,700	5.5
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,300	47,000	45,100	300	.6	2,200	4.9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	317,600	313,400	301,800	4,200	1.3	15,800	5.2
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	109,000	106,000	105,000	3,000	2.8	4,000	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	323,100	322,000	305,500	1,100	.3	17,600	5.8
BANKING	66,900	67,200	66,200	-300	-.4	700	1.1
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61,200	60,600	56,300	600	1.0	4,900	8.7
INSURANCE CARRIERS	48,800	48,500	46,500	300	.6	2,300	4.9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	36,600	36,300	29,600	300	.8	7,000	23.6
REAL ESTATE	87,000	87,200	85,400	-200	-.2	1,600	1.9
SERVICES	1,174,200	1,160,900	1,096,500	13,300	1.1	77,700	7.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	110,000	107,600	104,100	2,400	2.2	5,900	5.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	55,400	54,800	52,600	600	1.1	2,800	5.3
BUSINESS SERVICES	240,900	237,300	217,600	3,600	1.5	23,300	10.7
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	42,200	42,200	40,700	0	.0	1,500	3.7
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	20,800	21,100	19,500	-300	-1.4	1,300	6.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/03/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

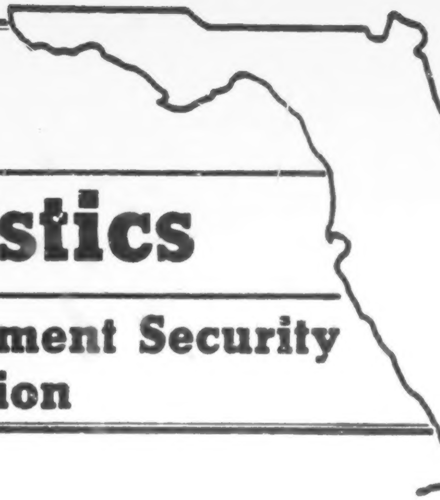
STATEWIDE	NOVEMBER 1985	* OCTOBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	6,600	6,600	6,800	0	.0	- 200	- 2.9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	80,100	77,800	74,400	2,300	3.0	5,700	7.7
HEALTH SERVICES	304,400	303,000	284,700	1,400	.5	19,700	6.9
LEGAL SERVICES	42,700	42,000	38,900	700	1.7	3,800	9.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	51,600	51,200	48,800	400	.8	2,800	5.7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,000	56,600	55,900	400	.7	1,100	2.0
GOVERNMENT	726,300	718,400	676,700	7,900	1.1	49,600	7.3
FEDERAL	104,000	103,700	99,600	300	.3	4,400	4.4
STATE AND LOCAL	622,300	614,700	577,100	7,600	1.2	45,200	7.8
STATE	145,300	143,200	137,400	2,100	1.5	7,900	5.7
LOCAL	477,000	471,500	439,700	5,500	1.2	37,300	8.5

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1984 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

3/18/86 51765-3



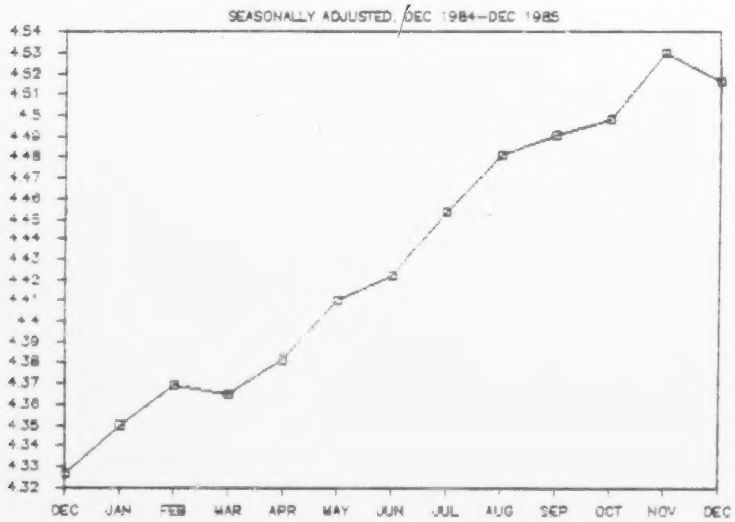
FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS: Statewide nonagricultural job growth although healthy has slowed in the last few months. In December 1985, total nonagricultural employment stood at 4,516,400. The growth over the year consisted of 189,800 new jobs (which is equivalent to a 4.4 percent rate of growth). The average growth for 1985 is 5.1 percent. The unemployment rate for December remains relatively low at 5.5 percent compared to the large states in the nation. Unemployment rates over the last twelve months have a range from a low of 4.6 percent to a high of 7.0 percent. [Next month's issue will have newly benchmarked (revised) data series for 1984 and 1985].

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, DEC 1984–DEC 1985

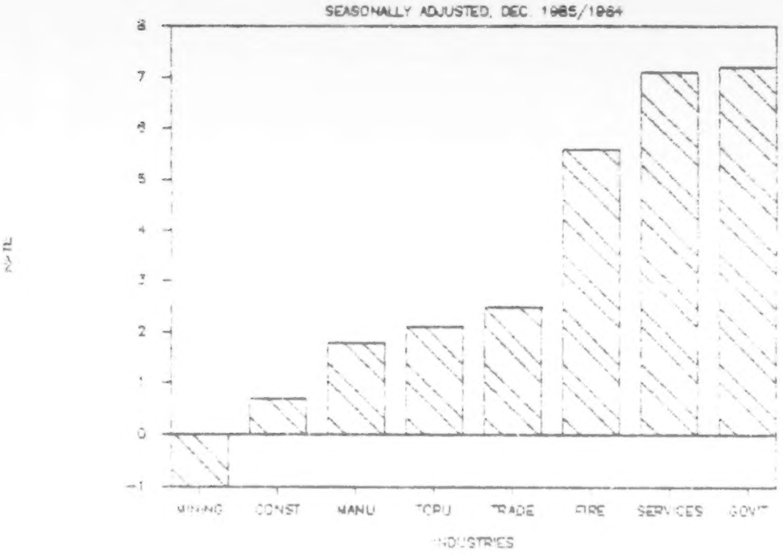


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: February 1986 **Letter No. 436**

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, DEC. 1985/1984



CONST = CONSTRUCTION
GOVT = GOVERNMENT

FIRE = FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
MANU = MANUFACTURING
TCPU = TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

DECEMBER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH SLOWS: Preliminary estimates for December nonagricultural employment show a gain of 189,800 jobs over the year at a 4.4 percent growth rate. The average growth rate for 1985 was 5.1 percent and in 1984 the growth rate was over 7.0 percent. Nonfarm jobs are now growing at a slower pace as most forecasts had predicted for 1986.

Despite the slower growth, Florida's employment gains rank highly among the other states in the nation. Only five states showed December over the year job growth in excess of 4.0 percent. These states were Arizona, Florida, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Virginia. In 27 states in the nation and the District of Columbia nonfarm establishments grew by 2.0 percent or more in December over the year. Of the eight states with declining employment Montana and Louisiana had the highest rates of decline.

Over the month, Florida's nonagricultural employment declined slightly due to less than normal seasonal hiring for the holidays. Retail trade employment when adjusted for seasonality lost 13,400 jobs. Other industries including services experienced minimal growth in December over the month.

The over the year gain in jobs can be partially attributed to the continued strong growth in the services industry. Services employment grew by 7.1 percent which is equivalent to 79,000 new jobs in December. Government employment also showed strong growth in December over the year. The gains have been experienced by the local government sector as opposed to the national or state sectors. Government employment increased by 47,700 jobs or 7.2 percent over the year.

Florida gained 9,400 jobs in manufacturing over the year. In contrast, 39 states experienced reductions in manufacturing employment. Of the states with manufacturing declines over the year, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania accounted for almost a third of the job losses.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,293,000	5,255,000	5,170,000	123,000	2.4
Employment	5,002,000	4,982,000	4,868,000	134,000	2.8
Unemployment	291,000	273,000	302,000	-11,000	- 3.6
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.2	5.8	-0.3	---

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

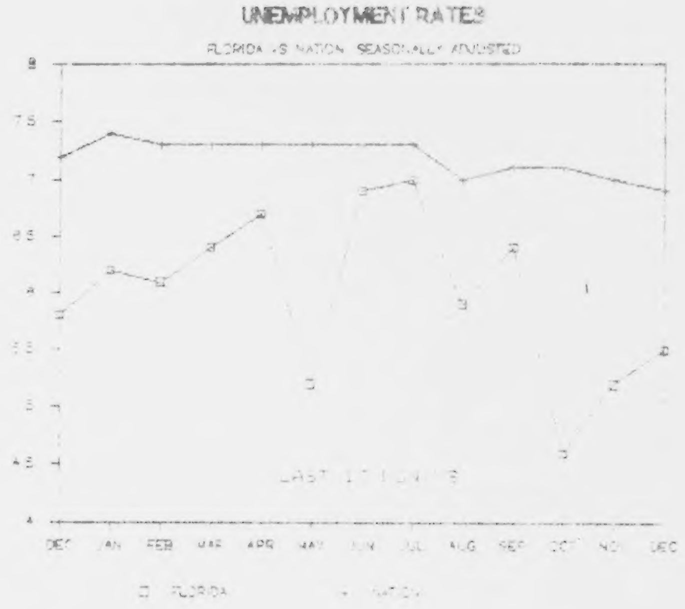
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

State of Florida	December 1985	November 1985	December 1984	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,299,800	5,265,600	5,195,600	104,200	2.0
Employment	5,004,900	4,975,700	4,879,300	125,600	2.6
Unemployment	294,800	289,900	316,300	-21,500	- 6.8
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.2	6.1	-0.5	---

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HAS NOT CHANGED SIGNIFICANTLY OVER MONTH AND YEAR: The seasonally adjusted December unemployment rate for Florida was 5.5 percent. This statistic has changed very little when compared to the month ago figure of 5.2 percent and the year ago figure of 5.8 percent. Out of a labor force of 5,293,000 there were 291,000 jobless Floridians in December. The statewide unemployment rate is up by 0.3 percentage points over the year.

The national seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate was 6.9 percent in December. Florida's unemployment rate is 1.4 percentage points lower than the national rate. Over the last six years Florida's rate has been below the national average. A record 60.4 percent of the national civilian population (16 years and over) was at work in December, compared to the Florida labor force participation rate of 56.5 percent.

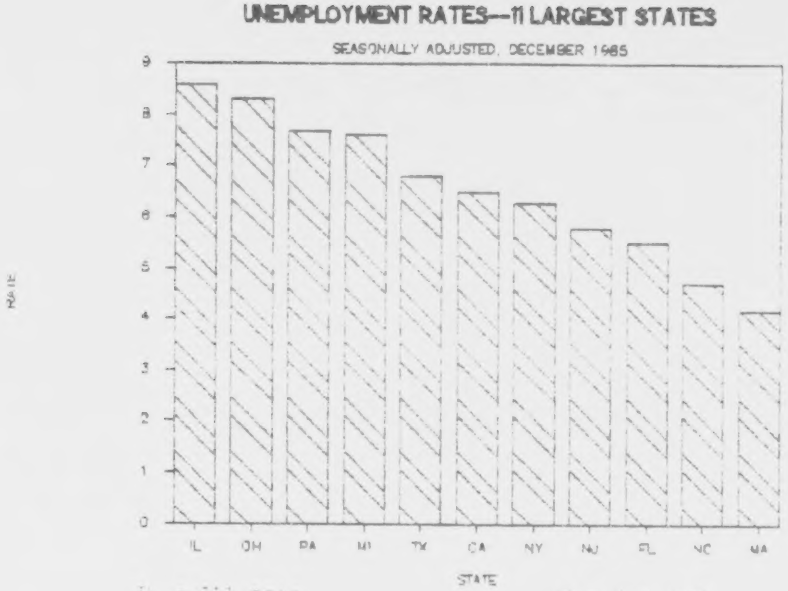


Unemployment Rates*
Eleven Largest States, December 1985

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	4.2	Texas	6.8
North Carolina	4.7	Michigan	7.6
Florida	5.5	Pennsylvania	7.7
New Jersey	5.8	Ohio	8.3
New York	6.3	Illinois	8.6
California	6.5		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANKING REMAINS AT THIRD LOWEST AMONG THE LARGEST STATES: Florida continued to show the third lowest unemployment rate among the largest states. Only Massachusetts at 4.2 percent and North Carolina at 4.7 percent experienced lower rates of unemployment. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois have surpassed Michigan as the states showing the highest unemployment rates.



IL - Illinois
OH - Ohio
PA - Pennsylvania
MI - Michigan
TX - Texas
CA - California
NY - New York
NJ - New Jersey
FL - Florida
NC - North Carolina
MA - Massachusetts

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Current Employment Statistics Program
Explanatory Notes

Collection:

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment, hours, and earnings in nonagricultural establishments, by industry and geographic location.

Federal-State Cooperation:

Under cooperative arrangements, responding establishments report employment, hours, and earnings data to State Labor Market Information Bureaus. State Bureaus mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The states use the reported data to prepare state and area series and also send the reported data to the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Washington office for use in preparing the national series. This avoids a duplicate reporting burden on establishments, and together with the use of similar estimating techniques at the national and state levels, promotes increased comparability between estimates.

Shuttle Schedules:

Form BLS 790--Report on Employment, Payrolls, and Hours is the name of the data collection schedule. The Florida Bureau of Labor Market Information returns the schedule to the respondent each month so that the next month's data can be entered on the space allotted for that month. This "shuttle" procedure assures maximum comparability and accuracy of reporting, since the respondent can see the figures that have been reported for previous months.

Form BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the total number of full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments and, for most industries, employment, payroll, and hours of production and related workers or nonsupervisory workers for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

Concepts

Industrial Classification:

Establishments reporting on Form BLS 790 are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. Since January 1980, this information has been collected on a supplement to the quarterly unemployment insurance tax reports filed by employers. For an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the principal product or activity.

All data on employment, hours, and earnings for the nation and for states and areas are classified in accordance with the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SICM), from the Office of Management and Budget. The BLS tabulates and estimates statistics which distinguish between private and public establishments, thus maintaining continuity with previously published statistics for the private and government sector.

Industry Employment:

Employment data, except those for the federal government, refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. For federal government establishments, employment figures represent the number of persons who occupied positions on the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; military personnel are excluded. Employees of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency are also excluded.

Persons on establishment payrolls who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), on paid holiday, on paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period even though they are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are counted as employed. Not counted as employed are persons who are on layoff, on leave without pay, on strike for the entire period, or who were hired but have not yet reported during the period.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The principal features of the procedure used to estimate employment for the establishment statistics are (1) the use of the "link relative" technique which is a form of ratio estimation; (2) periodic adjustment of employment levels to new benchmarks; and (3) the use of size and regional stratification.

"Link Relative" Technique:

From a sample composed of establishments reporting for both the previous and current months, the ratio of current month employment to that of the previous month is computed. This is called a "link relative." The estimates of employment (all employees, including production and nonproduction workers together) for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these "link relatives." In addition, bias correction factors are applied to selected employment estimates each month. The size of the bias correction factors is determined from past benchmark comparisons. Beginning with data for April 1983, these factors are modified by changes in the sample link relatives for the most recent quarter.

Size and Regional Stratification:

A number of industries are stratified by size of establishment and/or by region, and the stratified production or nonsupervisory worker data are used to weight the hours and earnings into broader industry groupings. Accordingly, the basic estimating cell for an employment, hours, or earnings series may be a whole industry or a size stratum, a region stratum, or a size stratum of a region within an industry.

Benchmark Adjustments: (These will be discussed in next month's issue of "Florida Employment Statistics" along with the newly benchmarked (revised) 1984 and 1985 data series)

The Sample

Design:

The sampling plan used in the Current Employment Statistics program is known as "sampling proportionate to average size of establishment." This design is an optimum allocation design among strata since the sampling variance is proportional to the average size of establishments. Under this type of design, large establishments fall into the sample with certainty. The size of the sample for the various industries is determined empirically on the basis of experience and of cost considerations.

In the context of the Current Employment Statistics program, with its emphasis on producing timely data at minimum cost, a sample must be obtained which will provide coverage of a sufficiently large segment of the universe to provide reasonably reliable estimates that can be published promptly and regularly. The present sample meets these specifications for most industries. With its use, the BLS through the Florida Bureau of Labor Market Information is able to produce preliminary estimates each month for many industries and for many geographic levels within a few weeks after the reference period, and, at a somewhat later date, statistics in considerably greater industrial detail.

Coverage:

The BLS sample of establishment employment and payrolls is the largest monthly sampling operation in the field of social statistics. This monthly survey covers more than 200,000 establishments in the nation. In Florida alone, the Bureau of Labor Market Information surveys monthly over 10,000 establishments which are equivalent to over 30 percent of Florida's total nonagricultural employment.

Reliability of Employment Estimates:

Although the relatively large size of the BLS establishment sample assures a high degree of accuracy, the estimates derived from it may differ from the figures that would be obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the sample schedules and procedures. As discussed under the previous section, a "link relative" technique is used to estimate employment. This requires the use of the previous month's estimate as the base in computing the current month's estimate. Thus, small sampling and response errors may accumulate over several months. To remove this accumulated error, the estimates are usually adjusted annually to new benchmarks. In addition to taking account of sampling and response errors, the benchmark revision adjusts the estimates for changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments (resulting from changes in their product which are not reflected in the levels of estimates until the data are adjusted to new benchmarks).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings", December 1985.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	December Preliminary 1985	November Final 1985	December Final 1984	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4516.4	4524.6	4326.6	-8.2	-0.2	189.8	4.4
MINING (1)	10.1	10.1	10.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	341.8	341.4	339.4	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.7
MANUFACTURING	521.2	522.1	511.8	-0.9	-0.2	9.4	1.8
DURABLE GOODS (1)	312.7	311.1	305.5	1.6	0.5	7.2	2.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	210.6	212.5	208.5	-1.9	-0.9	2.1	1.0
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	253.6	251.5	248.3	2.1	0.8	5.3	2.1
TRADE	1166.4	1180.4	1137.4	-14.0	-1.2	29.0	2.5
WHOLESALE (1)	246.3	245.6	240.5	0.7	0.3	5.8	2.4
RETAIL	921.2	934.6	898.0	-13.4	-1.4	23.2	2.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	320.0	321.4	306.9	-1.4	-0.4	13.1	4.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	324.1	323.3	307.0	0.8	0.2	17.1	5.6
SERVICES	1187.6	1186.6	1108.6	1.0	*	79.0	7.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	115.1	116.2	108.1	-1.1	-0.9	7.0	6.5
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	308.6	305.5	286.8	3.1	1.0	21.8	7.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	3804.8	3815.4	3662.7	-10.6	-0.3	142.1	3.9
GOVERNMENT	711.6	709.2	663.9	2.4	0.3	47.7	7.2

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1984	1985												Over-the-Year Change	
	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4326.6	4350.0	4369.2	4365.2	4381.0	4410.3	4422.2	4453.7	4481.6	4490.0	4511.2	4524.6	4516.4	4.4	189.8
MINING (1)	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.1	-1.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	339.4	340.5	338.0	336.5	333.2	330.2	328.6	330.6	332.7	331.7	336.5	341.4	341.8	0.7	2.4
MANUFACTURING	511.8	516.1	517.4	516.3	514.6	515.1	515.7	520.0	520.2	519.5	520.1	522.1	521.2	1.8	9.4
DURABLE GOODS (1)	305.5	306.0	307.4	307.6	307.1	308.6	308.0	307.0	309.0	309.0	309.0	311.1	312.7	2.4	7.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	208.5	207.5	208.7	209.3	206.9	207.2	206.9	210.5	210.1	211.0	211.6	213.3	210.6	1.0	2.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	248.3	246.6	247.8	245.6	249.9	250.4	250.7	251.0	249.7	249.5	250.6	251.5	253.6	2.1	5.3
TRADE	1137.4	1156.3	1159.3	1156.9	1158.0	1165.4	1172.7	1183.7	1184.4	1182.0	1184.1	1180.4	1166.4	2.5	29.0
WHOLESALE (1)	240.5	240.2	241.2	240.6	240.2	241.1	239.4	239.9	240.2	240.6	243.0	245.6	246.3	2.4	5.8
RETAIL	898.0	916.7	918.1	917.4	919.1	924.6	934.0	943.0	942.9	939.7	940.2	934.6	921.2	2.6	23.2
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	306.9	311.3	313.3	310.7	313.0	318.5	321.9	328.1	325.5	323.9	324.2	321.4	320.0	4.3	13.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	307.0	307.2	308.2	310.3	311.4	312.6	314.9	318.4	320.1	320.4	322.0	323.3	324.1	5.6	17.1
SERVICES	1108.6	1104.3	1113.5	1117.2	1124.3	1139.1	1142.6	1154.6	1159.0	1167.2	1179.5	1186.6	1187.6	7.1	79.0
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	108.1	105.0	104.2	103.9	105.9	108.4	110.0	111.5	112.0	115.0	115.9	116.2	115.1	6.5	7.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	286.8	287.9	291.0	291.5	293.2	294.9	297.4	297.9	300.4	301.5	303.0	305.5	308.6	7.6	21.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	3662.7	3681.5	3695.5	3687.3	3712.1	3724.0	3735.4	3769.6	3776.3	3780.5	3802.8	3815.4	3804.8	3.9	142.1
GOVERNMENT	663.9	668.5	673.7	677.9	679.7	686.3	686.8	695.1	705.3	710.3	708.4	709.2	711.6	7.2	47.7

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/22/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1985	* NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,559,600	4,534,000	4,368,500	25,600	.6	191,100	4.4
MINING	10,100	10,100	10,200	0	.0	- 100	- 1.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,800	8,700	8,800	100	1.1	0	.0
PHOSPHATE ROCK	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	.0	0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	341,400	342,100	339,000	- 700	- .2	2,400	.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	95,200	96,300	92,600	- 1,100	- 1.1	2,600	2.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	41,800	42,000	45,800	- 200	- .5	- 4,000	- 8.7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	204,400	203,800	200,600	600	.3	3,800	1.9
MANUFACTURING	526,000	523,900	516,600	2,100	.4	9,400	1.8
DURABLE GOODS	312,700	311,100	305,500	1,600	.5	7,200	2.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,400	28,300	28,200	100	.4	200	.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,600	14,500	13,700	100	.7	900	6.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	28,200	28,200	25,400	0	.0	2,800	11.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	1.8	300	5.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	33,400	33,600	34,300	- 200	- .6	- 900	- 2.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	43,700	43,400	44,300	300	.7	- 600	- 1.4
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	77,800	77,400	77,400	400	.5	400	.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	57,700	57,200	54,600	500	.9	3,100	5.7
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	14,400	14,300	13,900	100	.7	500	3.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,900	8,700	8,400	200	2.3	500	6.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	213,300	212,800	211,100	500	.2	2,200	1.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	52,900	52,200	51,900	700	1.3	1,000	1.9

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PGM=CES598                                    NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED          RUN DATE: 01/22/86
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
STATEWIDE                                      NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
                                                  *                            CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:
                                DECEMBER      NOVEMBER      DECEMBER           MONTH AGO            YEAR AGO
----------------------------------1985----------1985----------1984--------NO.---PERCENT--------NO.---PERCENT
      PRESERVED FRUITS
       AND VEGETABLES              14,100        13,600        14,100          500     3.7          0        .0
     TOBACCO
     MANUFACTURES                   1,900         1,900         2,000            0      .0   -    100   -  5.0
     TEXTILE MILL
     PRODUCTS                       2,700         2,700         2,500            0      .0        200      8.0
     APPAREL AND OTHER
     TEXTILE PRODUCTS              33,900        34,100        32,900   -    200  -   .6      1,000      3.0
     PAPER AND
     ALLIED PRODUCTS               15,200        15,200        15,600            0      .0   -    400   -  2.6

     PRINTING AND PUBLISHING       57,600        57,500        56,000          100      .2      1,600      2.9
     CHEMICALS AND
     ALLIED PRODUCTS               25,200        25,400        26,700   -    200  -   .8   -  1,500   -  5.6

     PETROLEUM PRODUCTS             1,700         1,700         1,700            0      .0          0       .0
     RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS
     PLASTICS PRODUCTS             19,500        19,300        19,000          200     1.0        500      2.6
     LEATHER AND
     LEATHER PRODUCTS               2,700         2,800         2,800   -    100  -  3.6   -    100   -  3.6

TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT.,
GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES        253,600       251,500       248,300        2,100      .8      5,300      2.1

   TRANSPORTATION                 143,200       142,200       139,900        1,000      .7      3,300      2.4
     RAILROAD
     TRANSPORTATION                 8,200         8,200         9,000            0      .0   -    800   -  8.9
     LOCAL AND INTERURBAN
     PASSENGER TRANSIT              8,300         8,300         7,600            0      .0        700      9.2
     TRUCKING AND
     WAREHOUSING                   50,400        49,400        48,300        1,000     2.0      2,100      4.3
     WATER
     TRANSPORTATION                15,200        15,100        14,900          100      .7        300      2.0
     TRANSPORTATION BY
     AIR                           45,800        46,000        45,300   -    200  -   .4        500      1.1

     COMMUNICATION                 75,300        74,100        74,600        1,200     1.6        700       .9
     ELECTRIC, GAS, AND
     SANITARY SERVICES             35,100        35,200        33,800   -    100  -   .3      1,300      3.8

TRADE                           1,196,800     1,184,900     1,167,100       11,900     1.0     29,700      2.5

   WHOLESALE TRADE                246,300       245,600       240,500          700      .3      5,800      2.4

     DURABLE GOODS                141,800       141,800       140,800            0      .0      1,000       .7
```

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. DIVISION OF LABOR. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING. BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/22/86

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,500	103,800	99,700	700	.7	4,800	4.8
RETAIL TRADE	950,500	939,300	926,600	11,200	1.2	23,900	2.6
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	37,300	37,200	36,000	100	.3	1,300	3.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	123,700	120,300	126,600	3,400	2.8	- 2,900	- 2.3
FOOD STORES	152,400	152,000	151,000	400	.3	1,400	.9
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	106,300	106,300	100,200	0	.0	6,100	6.1
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	52,200	51,600	52,500	600	1.2	- 300	- .6
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	48,300	47,800	46,900	500	1.0	1,400	3.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	319,900	315,500	306,800	4,400	1.4	13,100	4.3
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	110,400	108,600	106,600	1,800	1.7	3,800	3.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	324,100	323,300	307,000	800	.2	17,100	5.6
BANKING	68,000	67,700	66,100	300	.4	1,900	2.9
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61,900	61,200	56,600	700	1.1	5,300	9.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	48,900	48,800	46,500	100	.2	2,400	5.2
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	36,900	36,600	30,000	300	.8	6,900	23.0
REAL ESTATE	85,800	86,500	86,200	- 700	- .8	- 400	- .5
SERVICES	1,182,100	1,175,100	1,103,500	7,000	.6	78,600	7.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	112,800	111,300	106,000	1,500	1.3	6,800	6.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	56,200	55,700	53,200	500	.9	3,000	5.6
BUSINESS SERVICES	238,700	239,800	216,400	- 1,100	- .5	22,300	10.3
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	42,700	42,500	40,900	200	.5	1,800	4.4
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	21,100	20,900	19,400	200	1.0	1,700	8.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/22/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1985	* NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	6,700	6,700	6,800	0	.0	- 100	- 1.5
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	80,900	80,000	75,600	900	1.1	5,300	7.0
HEALTH SERVICES	308.600	305.500	286.800	3.100	1.0	21,800	7.6
LEGAL SERVICES	42.600	42,700	39,400	- 100	- .2	3,200	8.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	51,000	51,200	48,700	- 200	- .4	2,300	4.7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	56,900	56,600	56,700	300	.5	200	.4
GOVERNMENT	725,500	723.100	676,800	2,400	.3	48,700	7.2
FEDERAL	105.600	104,400	100.700	1,200	1.1	4.900	4.9
STATE AND LOCAL	619,900	618,700	576.100	1,200	.2	43.800	7.6
STATE	143,400	145,300	136,800	- 1,900	- 1.3	6,600	4.8
LOCAL	476,500	473,400	439,300	3.100	.7	37,200	8.5

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1984 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	*		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS	*		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	*	
	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984	DECEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1984
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	450.82	407.96	418.10	51.7	47.0	48.9	8.72	8.68	8.55
PHOSPHATE ROCK	488.53	423.36	437.12	49.0	42.0	43.8	9.97	10.08	9.98
MANUFACTURING	352.84	336.71	325.68	43.4	42.3	41.7	8.13	7.96	7.81
DURABLE GOODS	368.24	352.51	341.35	44.1	43.2	43.1	8.35	8.16	7.92
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	277.54	280.13	269.51	39.2	39.4	41.4	7.08	7.11	6.51
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	257.42	260.50	232.23	42.2	43.2	40.6	6.10	6.03	5.72
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	456.86	451.80	376.66	53.0	50.2	45.6	8.62	9.00	8.26
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	421.79	403.84	395.33	46.3	43.8	43.3	9.11	9.22	9.13
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	345.35	337.20	336.34	45.5	44.9	42.9	7.59	7.51	7.84
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	372.82	351.09	351.10	43.2	41.5	42.2	8.63	8.46	8.32
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	364.56	351.51	386.48	42.0	42.3	45.9	8.68	8.31	8.42
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	485.18	420.33	374.51	45.6	42.5	41.2	10.64	9.89	9.09
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	313.47	318.77	307.35	40.5	40.3	41.2	7.74	7.91	7.46
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	236.26	232.40	229.86	42.8	42.8	39.7	5.52	5.43	5.79
NONDURABLE GOODS	333.62	316.88	307.17	42.5	41.1	40.1	7.85	7.71	7.66
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	320.61	311.53	309.67	44.1	42.5	43.8	7.27	7.33	7.07
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	307.90	279.40	306.36	46.3	44.0	44.4	6.65	6.35	6.90
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	232.40	238.65	236.80	36.2	37.0	36.6	6.42	6.45	6.47
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	193.00	188.71	182.66	38.6	38.2	34.4	5.00	4.94	5.31
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	596.75	549.34	525.28	51.4	48.7	45.4	11.61	11.28	11.57
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	358.11	333.79	296.65	38.3	36.6	34.9	9.35	9.12	8.50
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	467.24	440.41	444.27	45.1	42.8	43.9	10.36	10.29	10.12
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	270.30	263.72	247.24	44.9	44.1	43.3	6.02	5.98	5.71
COMMUNICATION	508.30	533.61	485.60	42.5	44.1	40.5	11.96	12.10	11.99
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	491.05	497.81	475.90	42.7	43.1	41.6	11.50	11.55	11.44
BANKING	246.44	229.67	235.34	40.6	38.6	41.0	6.07	5.95	5.74

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

Rebecca Rust. Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

State of Florida
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Tallahassee 32301
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

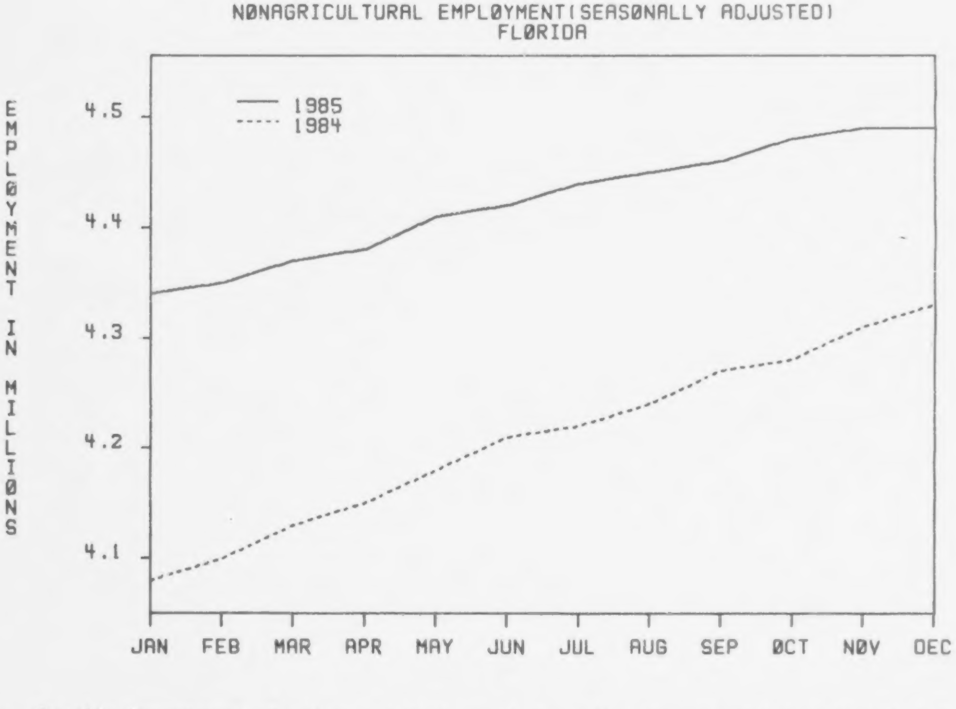
CHERYL WALDMAN ORS-001
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST - WEST HIGHWAY, SUITE 800
BETHESDA, MD 20814

4/18/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS: Nonagricultural payroll employment grew at a slower 3.9 percent (167,100 new jobs) in January over the year. Services and trade lead the State with the highest number of new jobs. The Florida unemployment rate at 5.3 percent dropped to the second lowest ranking of the largest states in the nation and remained at 1.4 percentage points lower than the national rate of unemployment. Just released benchmarked (revised) nonagricultural employment data for 1984 and 1985 are enclosed.

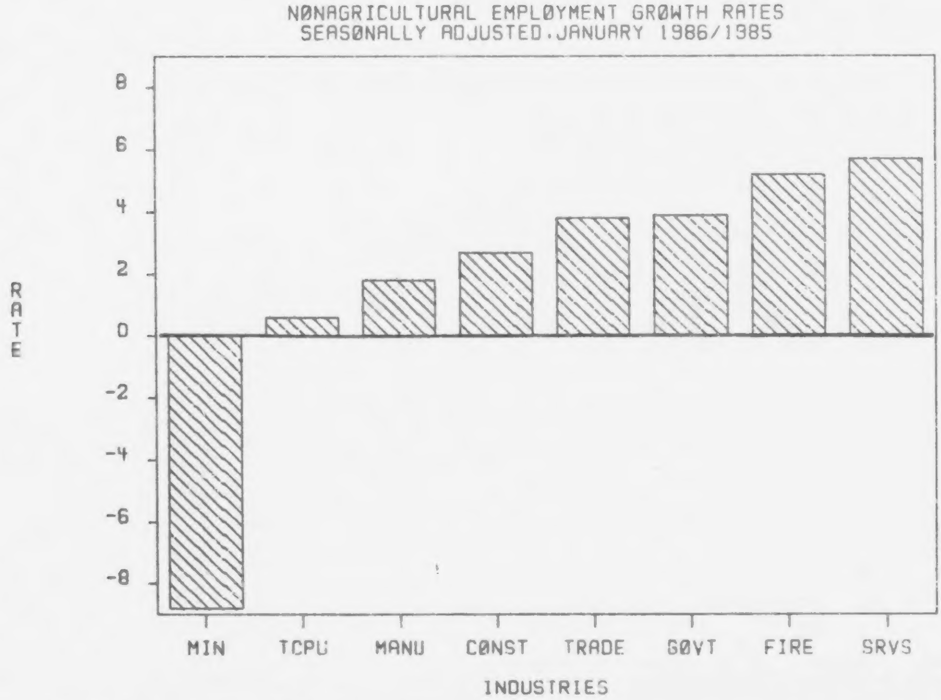

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
FLORIDA

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: March 1986 **Letter No. 437**

JANUARY NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO GROW SLOWER: January's payroll jobs over the year advanced by 3.9 percent, which is the slowest increase since 1983. The annual average employment increases for 1983, 1984, and 1985 were 3.8 percent, 7.8 percent, and 5.1 percent respectively. All major industries did experience growth over the year except for mining (-900 jobs or -8.8 percent). The fastest growing industries were services (5.7 percent) and finance, insurance, and real estate (5.2 percent). The industries with the highest number of new jobs were services (62,300) and trade (44,600).

The states that experienced faster job growth than Florida (over the year in January) were Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Nevada, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. These states all registered employment increases over 4.0 percent (compared to Florida's 3.9 percent). Five states had job losses with rates of decline of one percent or less. They were Illinois, Louisiana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. In terms of manufacturing employment, 37 states experienced reductions while Florida gained 9,000 manufacturing jobs over the year. Twenty-nine states (including Florida) lost mining jobs in January over the year. (Please note that tables of the newly benchmarked (revised) 1985 and 1984 nonagricultural employment estimates are included in this issue).



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	January 1986	December 1985	January 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,382,000	5,380,000	5,339,000	43,000	0.8
Employment	5,095,000	5,081,000	5,007,000	88,000	1.8
Unemployment	287,000	299,000	332,000	-45,000	-13.6
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.6	6.2	-0.9	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

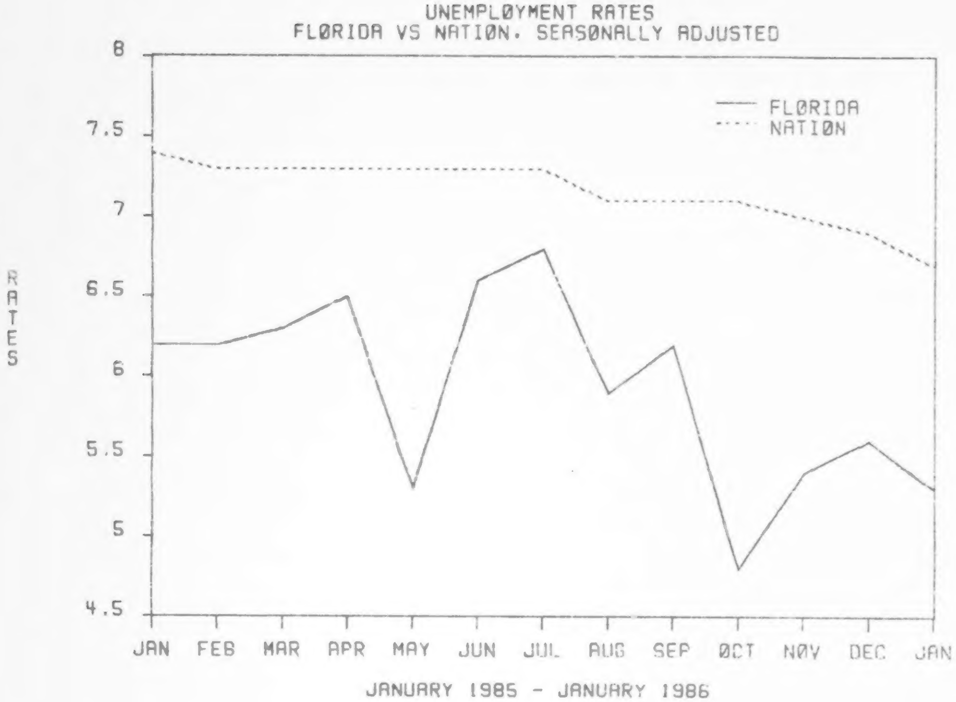
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	January 1986	December 1985	January 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,344,500	5,391,200	5,295,100	49,400	0.9
Employment	5,043,500	5,091,300	4,949,700	93,800	1.9
Unemployment	301,000	299,900	345,500	-44,500	-12.9
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.6	6.5	-0.9	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FELL TO SECOND LOWEST RATE IN LAST TWELVE MONTHS: The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Florida fell to 5.3 percent in January. This was a decline of 0.9 percentage points from 6.2 percent a year ago. There were 287,000 jobless Floridians in January 1986, compared to 332,000 in January 1985. Over the last twelve months, only October 1985 had a lower unemployment rate (4.8 percent) than the current rate of 5.3 percent.

The national seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in January. Florida's rate remained at 1.4 percentage points lower than the national rate. For the nation, there were 7.8 million jobless in January. This is the lowest level of national unemployment since March 1980.



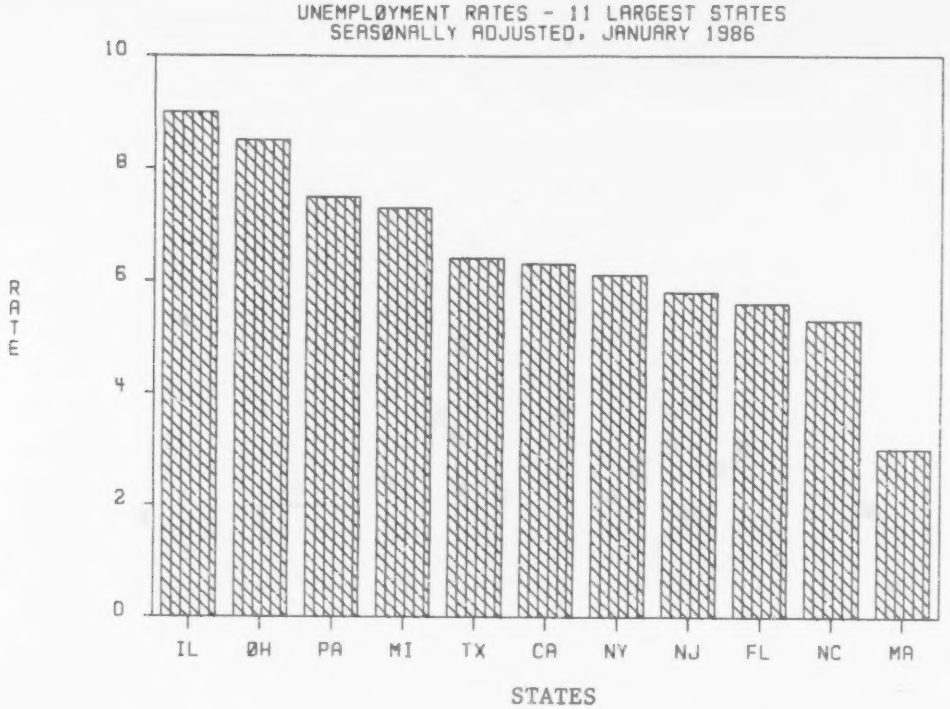
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S (UNEMPLOYMENT RATE) RANKING DROPPED TO SECOND LOWEST AMONG THE LARGEST STATES: Florida's ranking moved from the third to the second lowest rate of unemployment among the eleven largest states. Massachusetts continued to have the lowest rate at 3.0 percent. Ohio (9.0 percent) and Michigan (8.5 percent) experienced the highest rates of unemployment.

Unemployment Rates*
Eleven Largest States, January 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.0	Texas	6.4
Florida	5.3	Pennsylvania	7.5
North Carolina	5.6	Illinois	7.7
California	5.8	Michigan	8.5
New Jersey	6.1	Ohio	9.0
New York	6.3		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY HOUSEHOLD DATA

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE: Statistics on the employment status of the population, the unemployed, and persons not in the labor force, and related data are compiled for the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the Current Population Survey (CPS).

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted with a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 16 years of age and over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, which includes the 12th of the month. This is known as the survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week.

Inmates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations, and are excluded from the population and labor force statisitics shown in this report. National data on the members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States, who are included as part of the categories noninstitutional population, labor force, and total employment are obtained from the U.S. Department of Defense.

Each month about 59,500 occupied units in the nation are eligible for an interview. About 2,500 of these households are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of between 4 or 5 percent. In addition to the 59,500 occupied units, there are 11,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next and one half to be common with the same month a year earlier.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS: The concepts and definitions underlying labor force data have been modified (but not substantially altered) since the inception of the survey in 1940. Those used since 1967 are as follows:

EMPLOYED PERSONS are (a) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, whether they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the national employed total. (State totals do not include military employment.)

Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries who are temporarily in the United States but not living on the premises of an embassy. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS are all civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior four weeks. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off or were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

JOBSEEKERS are all unemployed persons who made specific efforts to find a job sometime during the four week period preceding the survey week. Jobseekers do not include those persons unemployed because they (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or (b) were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days. Jobseekers are grouped by the methods used to seek work, including going to a public or private employment agency or to an employer directly, seeking assistance from friends or relatives, placing or answering ads, or utilizing some other method. Examples of the "other" category include being on a union or professional register, obtaining assistance from a community organization, or waiting at a designated labor pickup point.

The labor force comprises all those classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

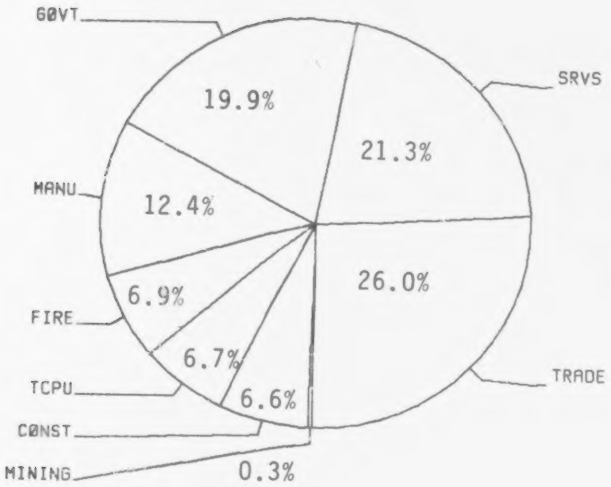
THE PARTICIPATION RATE represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force.

THE EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO represents the proportion of the noninstitutional population that is employed.

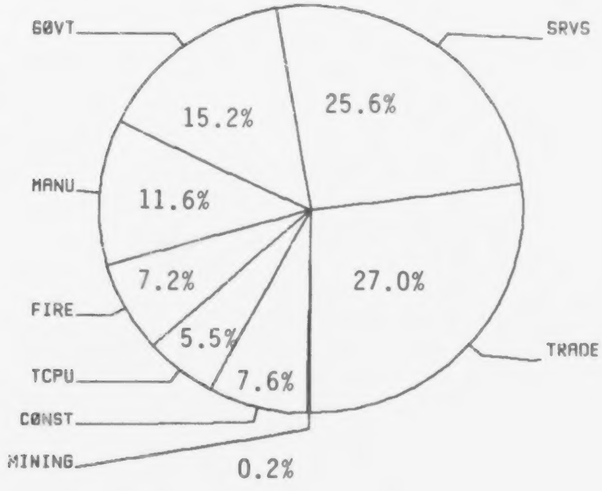
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE includes all persons who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as engaged in own home housework, in school, unable to work because of long term physical or mental illness, retired, and other. The "other" group includes individuals reported as too old or temporarily unable to work, the voluntarily idle, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off-season and who were not reported as looking for work, and persons who did not look for work because they believed that no jobs were available in the area or that no jobs were available for which they could qualify (discouraged workers). Persons doing only incidental, unpaid family work (less than 15 hours in the specified week) are also classified as not in the labor force.

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

1975



1985



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Total Nonagricultural Employment
Percent Distribution
1975 and 1985

Industry	1975	1985	Change
Trade	26.0	27.0	1.0
Services (SRVS)	21.3	25.6	4.3
Government (GOVT)	19.9	15.2	-4.7
Manufacturing (MANU)	12.4	11.6	-0.8
Construction (CONST)	6.6	7.6	1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE)	6.9	7.2	0.3
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCPU)	6.7	5.5	-1.2
Mining	0.3	0.2	-0.1

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

TRADE WAS THE LARGEST INDUSTRY BUT SERVICES GAINED THE LARGEST SHARE OVER THE DECADE: Trade continued to hold the largest share of Florida employment in 1985 as in 1975, gaining 1.0 percentage points to 27.0 percent. Services, the second largest employment sector at 25.6 percent, gained the most share over the decade of 4.3 percentage points. Trade and services together accounted for 52.6 percent of Florida's nonagricultural employment in 1985. Government, the third largest sector at 15.2 percent, was the largest distribution loser percentage-wise over the decade. Government dropped by 4.7 percentage points from 19.9 percent distribution to 15.2 percent. Manufacturing also slightly lost ground (0.8 percentage points) moving from 12.4 percent to 11.6 percent. Given the tremendous growth in trade and services and the significant national decline in manufacturing employment, Florida's manufacturing decline of 0.8 percentage points exhibits relative strength compared to other states in the nation. Construction exhibited growth in 1985 by gaining 1.0 percentage points from 6.6 percent to 7.6 percent. In 1975 the Florida economy was experiencing a recession that resulted in severe construction cutbacks due to speculative building. This left sufficient room for construction employment growth over the following decade. The finance, insurance, and real estate industry gained slightly from 6.9 percent to 7.2 percent in 1985. The transportation, communications, and public utilities industry also lost distribution share (1.2 percentage points) moving from 6.7 percent to 5.5 percent in 1985. Most of the decline in this industry was due to technological changes and the effects of deregulation. Mining lost distribution share (0.1 percentage points) moving from 0.3 percent in 1975 to 0.2 percent in 1985. Mining's woes stemmed from the high value of the U.S. dollar, foreign competition, changing technologies in the fertilizer industry, and problems in the agriculture industry.

BENCHMARKING--THE ANNUAL REVISIONS: Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment which appear in this publication each month are based on a survey of employers who participate on a voluntary basis. We would like to take this opportunity to thank those employers.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are revised at the beginning of each year to incorporate new information gathered from employer reports on employment and wages submitted in conjunction with Florida's Unemployment Compensation (UC) Law. When the information on those employees becomes available, it is possible to get a fairly accurate estimate of the number of jobs in each area of the state. Results from UC records are supplemented by a survey of those employers not covered by this law in order to give a more complete estimate. The process of incorporating these new data is called "benchmarking". In the same way that a benchmark is used as a reference point in land surveying, the employment benchmarks serve as a beginning place from which changes in sample employment can be used to estimate the number of nonfarm jobs in the months following the "benchmark". The new benchmark month is March 1985.

Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment are a major input to the total employment component of the labor force estimating procedure. When the nonfarm employment estimates are revised, the labor force estimates are also revised. There are two reasons for this: to incorporate the best available data and to have continuity between the two data series.

Because the principal purpose of the labor force data is for use in federal funding allocations, it is important that the labor force estimates be comparable from area to area and from state to state. In attempting to standardize the labor force estimating procedure, the Bureau of Labor Statistics requires all states to adjust their estimates to the results of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of about 65,000 households nationwide. It is through this survey that the monthly national labor force estimates are derived. Monthly estimates are also derived for the eleven largest states, including Florida.

In all Florida Employment Statistics publications, current month, month ago, and year ago data are presented in the Labor Force Summary table for (1) civilian labor force, (2) total employment, (3) total unemployment, and (4) unemployment rate. These data are not seasonally adjusted and are prepared for the administration of various economic assistance programs.

Any questions relating to annual revisions should be directed to the Bureau of Labor Market Information at 904/488-1048.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

Rebecca Rust, Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Published Industry Title	January Preliminary 1986	December Final 1985	January Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4506.4	4489.5	4339.3	16.9	0.4	167.1	3.9
MINING (1)	9.3	9.9	10.2	-0.6	-6.1	-0.9	-8.8
CONSTRUCTION	341.7	340.3	332.8	1.4	0.4	8.9	2.7
MANUFACTURING	521.1	517.7	512.1	3.4	0.7	9.0	1.8
DURABLE GOODS (1)	313.8	312.7	305.0	1.1	0.4	8.8	2.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.2	207.8	205.7	-1.6	-0.8	0.5	0.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.9	245.9	243.4	-1.0	-0.4	1.5	0.6
TRADE	1212.7	1198.4	1168.1	14.3	1.2	44.6	3.3
WHOLESALE (1)	253.6	253.6	242.7	0.0	0.0	10.9	4.5
RETAIL	961.3	947.1	927.4	14.2	1.5	33.9	3.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	316.7	320.5	312.3	-3.8	-1.2	4.4	1.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	325.5	324.7	309.5	0.8	0.2	16.0	5.2
SERVICES	1161.6	1170.2	1099.3	-8.6	-0.7	62.3	5.7
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	115.0	116.7	108.6	-1.7	-1.5	6.4	5.9
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	309.0	307.6	288.7	1.4	0.5	20.3	7.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	3816.8	3807.1	3675.4	9.7	0.3	141.4	3.8
GOVERNMENT	689.6	682.4	663.9	7.2	1.1	25.7	3.9

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information. Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1986 JAN(P)	Over-the-Year Change %	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4339.3	4352.3	4368.0	4377.2	4405.8	4416.2	4442.9	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4487.6	4489.5	4506.4	3.9	167.1
MINING (1)	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.3	-0.8	-6.9
CONSTRUCTION	332.8	333.1	334.0	332.4	334.8	333.2	334.5	333.9	332.0	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.7	2.7	8.9
MANUFACTURING	512.1	513.3	512.9	512.3	513.6	513.4	517.2	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	521.1	1.8	9.0
DURABLE GOODS (1)	305.0	305.7	306.0	306.1	307.7	308.8	308.2	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.8	2.9	8.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	205.7	206.7	206.4	205.7	206.1	205.2	206.9	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	206.2	0.2	0.5
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.4	241.9	241.9	243.2	244.5	244.7	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	244.9	0.6	1.5
TRADE	1168.1	1173.5	1179.7	1180.8	1191.7	1197.0	1211.2	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.7	3.8	44.6
WHOLESALE (1)	242.7	243.3	245.0	245.4	246.7	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.6	4.5	10.9
RETAIL	927.4	932.7	937.5	937.9	945.5	949.7	960.5	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	3.7	33.9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	312.3	314.4	316.3	316.2	317.9	317.1	323.9	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	316.7	1.4	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	309.5	310.2	313.1	312.0	314.1	317.1	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.5	5.2	16.0
SERVICES	1099.3	1103.1	1106.9	1115.3	1123.2	1128.7	1136.2	1141.3	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1161.6	5.7	62.3
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	108.6	107.5	107.7	109.7	110.3	110.7	111.9	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	115.0	5.9	6.4
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	288.7	290.8	293.3	293.6	295.3	296.7	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.0	7.0	20.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	3675.4	3685.4	3698.8	3706.2	3732.1	3744.3	3773.8	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3816.8	3.8	141.4
GOVERNMENT	663.9	666.9	669.2	671.0	673.7	671.9	669.1	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.6	3.9	25.7

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 02/26/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JANUARY 1986	* DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,519,300	4,532,100	4,351,800	- 12,800	- .3	167,500	3.8
MINING	9,300	9,900	10,200	- 600	- 6.1	- 900	- 8.8
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	7,900	8,600	8,700	- 700	- 8.1	- 800	- 9.2
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,100	4,700	4,900	- 600	-12.8	- 800	-16.3
CONSTRUCTION	334,600	339,200	325,800	- 4,600	- 1.4	8,800	2.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	95,200	96,300	89,200	- 1,100	- 1.1	6,000	6.7
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	47,900	48,700	47,700	- 800	- 1.6	200	.4
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	191,500	194,200	188,900	- 2,700	- 1.4	2,600	1.4
MANUFACTURING	523,000	522,300	513,900	700	.1	9,100	1.8
DURABLE GOODS	313,800	312,700	305,000	1,100	.4	8,800	2.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,600	27,400	26,800	200	.7	800	3.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,500	13,400	13,100	100	.7	400	3.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,100	24,200	23,800	- 100	- .4	300	1.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,300	5,200	5,300	100	1.9	0	.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,100	36,100	35,700	0	.0	400	1.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,100	45,200	45,200	- 100	- .2	- 100	- .2
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	80,300	79,800	77,600	500	.6	2,700	3.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	58,000	57,800	54,500	200	.3	3,500	6.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,100	14,900	14,200	200	1.3	900	6.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,700	8,700	8,800	0	.0	- 100	- 1.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	209,200	209,600	208,900	- 400	- .2	300	.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	50,000	50,300	51,100	- 300	- .6	- 1,100	- 2.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 02/26/86

STATEWIDE	JANUARY 1986	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT * DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,700	12,500	13,400	200	1.6	- 700	- 5.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	.0	0	.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	.0	0	.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	32,400	32,200	32,700	200	.6	- 300	- .9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,400	15,300	15,400	100	.7	0	.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	59,400	59,700	56,700	- 300	- .5	2,700	4.8
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	25,500	25,800	26,600	- 300	- 1.2	- 1,100	- 4.1
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,100	2,000	1,800	100	5.0	300	16.7
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,500	17,600	17,600	- 100	- .6	- 100	- .6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,600	2,400	2,700	200	8.3	- 100	- 3.7
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	244,900	245,900	243,400	- 1,000	- .4	1,500	.6
TRANSPORTATION	138,600	138,900	136,300	- 300	- .2	2,300	1.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	7,700	7,700	8,700	0	.0	- 1,000	-11.5
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,000	8,000	7,900	0	.0	100	1.3
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	48,700	48,900	46,400	- 200	- .4	2,300	5.0
WATER TRANSPORTATION	14,800	15,000	15,800	- 200	- 1.3	- 1,000	- 6.3
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	44,100	44,000	42,600	100	.2	1,500	3.5
COMMUNICATION	71,500	71,900	73,800	- 400	- .6	- 2,300	- 3.1
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	34,800	35,100	33,300	- 300	- .9	1,500	4.5
TRADE	1,221,100	1,231,200	1,176,300	- 10,100	- .8	44,800	3.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	253,600	253,600	242,700	0	.0	10,900	4.5
DURABLE GOODS	148,700	148,600	143,500	100	.1	5,200	3.6

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 02/26/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JANUARY 1986	* DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,900	105,000	99,200	- 100	- .1	5,700	5.7
RETAIL TRADE	967,500	977,600	933,600	- 10,100	- 1.0	33,900	3.6
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	42,900	43,700	39,500	- 800	- 1.8	3,400	8.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	122,500	128,500	122,800	- 6,000	- 4.7	- 300	- .2
FOOD STORES	163,000	162,500	151,500	500	.3	11,500	7.6
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	107,200	107,400	101,200	- 200	- .2	6,000	5.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,200	53,200	51,400	0	.0	1,800	3.5
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,800	48,300	46,600	- 500	- 1.0	1,200	2.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	317,700	319,600	313,500	- 1,900	- .6	4,200	1.3
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	113,200	114,400	107,100	- 1,200	- 1.0	6,100	5.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	325,500	324,700	309,500	800	.2	16,000	5.2
BANKING	71,600	71,300	69,400	300	.4	2,200	3.2
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	58,800	58,500	54,900	300	.5	3,900	7.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS	51,700	51,900	48,900	- 200	- .4	2,800	5.7
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	32,700	32,500	29,100	200	.6	3,600	12.4
REAL ESTATE	86,200	86,500	85,400	- 300	- .3	800	.9
SERVICES	1,166,800	1,163,600	1,104,600	3,200	.3	62,200	5.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	117,200	114,600	110,800	2,600	2.3	6,400	5.8
PERSONAL SERVICES	57,900	58,500	57,100	- 600	- 1.0	800	1.4
BUSINESS SERVICES	224,900	227,400	211,600	- 2,500	- 1.1	13,300	6.3
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	43,700	43,500	40,800	200	.5	2,900	7.1
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,400	18,600	17,900	- 200	- 1.1	500	2.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JANUARY 1986	* DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,400	7,400	7,100	0	.0	300	4.2
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	71,100	69,200	69,800	1,900	2.7	1,300	1.9
HEALTH SERVICES	309,000	307,600	288,700	1,400	.5	20,300	7.0
LEGAL SERVICES	41,900	41,500	39,300	400	1.0	2,600	6.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	46,700	47,300	48,400	- 600	- 1.3	- 1,700	- 3.5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,500	57,200	56,500	300	.5	1,000	1.8
GOVERNMENT	694,100	695,300	668,100	- 1,200	- .2	26,000	3.9
FEDERAL	105,200	104,700	99,800	500	.5	5,400	5.4
STATE AND LOCAL	588,900	590,600	568,300	- 1,700	- .3	20,600	3.6
STATE	144,900	143,400	133,500	1,500	1.0	11,400	8.5
LOCAL	444,000	447,200	434,800	- 3,200	- .7	9,200	2.1

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JANUARY 1986	* DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985	JANUARY 1986	* DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985	JANUARY 1986	* DECEMBER 1985	JANUARY 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	358.68	451.01	383.68	42.7	51.9	44.0	8.40	8.69	8.72
PHOSPHATE ROCK	342.37	464.54	415.42	32.7	48.6	41.5	10.47	9.97	10.01
MANUFACTURING	322.67	342.55	317.12	41.0	42.5	40.5	7.87	8.06	7.83
DURABLE GOODS	334.74	356.59	328.68	42.0	43.7	41.5	7.97	8.16	7.92
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	289.12	274.70	274.70	40.1	38.8	41.0	7.21	7.08	6.70
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	248.00	246.63	228.34	40.0	40.9	38.9	6.20	6.03	5.87
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	407.38	436.39	355.31	49.2	51.1	42.4	8.28	8.54	8.38
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	412.61	420.44	377.86	44.8	46.0	42.6	9.21	9.14	8.87
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	319.27	335.26	304.47	42.4	44.0	41.2	7.53	7.62	7.39
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	344.86	368.51	335.34	41.7	42.9	40.5	8.27	8.59	8.28
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	332.48	381.34	393.12	40.3	46.0	45.5	8.25	8.29	8.64
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	389.48	415.00	341.24	42.8	41.5	38.0	9.10	10.00	8.98
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	296.72	314.47	308.37	39.3	41.0	40.1	7.55	7.67	7.69
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	238.80	239.20	215.04	39.8	39.8	38.4	6.00	6.01	5.60
NONDURABLE GOODS	307.68	325.92	304.17	39.7	41.1	39.4	7.75	7.93	7.72
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	297.86	315.42	307.87	41.6	44.3	42.7	7.16	7.12	7.21
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	298.56	321.17	305.67	44.1	47.3	44.3	6.77	6.79	6.90
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	215.34	232.40	236.80	33.7	36.2	36.6	6.39	6.42	6.47
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	187.59	181.66	181.13	35.8	34.8	34.9	5.24	5.22	5.19
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	519.95	529.93	526.70	46.3	47.4	46.7	11.23	11.18	11.28
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	318.07	352.26	303.26	35.9	38.0	34.5	8.86	9.27	8.79
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	432.31	465.16	411.68	42.3	44.9	40.6	10.22	10.36	10.14
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	251.70	269.88	244.10	43.1	42.5	42.6	5.84	6.35	5.73
COMMUNICATION	513.24	503.89	483.18	42.0	41.1	40.4	12.22	12.26	11.96
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	497.21	495.07	467.93	42.9	42.9	41.3	11.59	11.54	11.33
BANKING	222.04	248.26	226.73	36.7	40.9	39.5	6.05	6.07	5.74

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES552
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1984

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

RUN DATE: 02/20/86

FLORIDA STATE CODE - 12

STATEWIDE AREA CODE - 00

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR.
1985 BENCHMARK

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	000000	4094.1	4127.8	4187.8	4189.0	4200.4	4212.8	4151.5	4161.2	4229.7	4259.8	4319.6	4371.5	4208.7
MINING	100005	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.2
NONMETALLIC MINERALS (EXCEPT FUELS)	114005	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.7
PHOSPHATE ROCK	114755	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1
CONSTRUCTION	200005	291.6	297.8	304.6	308.8	314.9	324.7	325.6	330.6	330.4	330.5	331.2	329.8	318.4
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	215005	80.9	82.8	84.1	85.5	86.9	90.5	90.4	91.5	91.6	91.0	90.1	89.5	87.9
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	216005	43.4	44.5	45.8	46.2	46.6	47.5	47.2	47.9	48.3	48.9	49.0	48.7	47.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	217005	167.3	170.5	174.7	177.1	181.4	186.7	186.0	191.2	190.5	190.6	192.1	191.6	183.5
MANUFACTURING	300005	490.9	492.7	495.5	497.4	501.3	503.9	498.1	501.8	505.7	508.1	512.0	515.0	501.8
DURABLE GOODS	300025	284.9	286.5	290.2	290.9	294.6	298.1	297.3	299.7	301.7	304.5	305.7	307.7	296.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	324005	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.6	27.0	27.3	27.2	27.7	27.6	27.4	27.2	27.2	27.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	325005	12.4	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	332005	23.2	23.4	23.7	23.6	24.1	24.2	24.7	24.4	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	333005	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	334005	33.9	34.2	34.5	34.6	34.8	35.2	34.9	35.2	35.2	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	335005	40.5	40.3	40.9	40.9	41.4	42.3	42.7	43.1	43.5	44.8	45.0	45.2	42.5
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	336005	69.9	71.6	72.5	74.2	74.8	76.0	75.7	76.4	77.0	78.0	78.4	79.0	75.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	337005	52.9	52.1	53.3	52.0	53.1	53.2	52.8	52.7	53.6	53.4	54.0	54.9	53.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	338005	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.1	13.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	339005	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	8.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	400015	206.0	206.2	205.3	206.5	206.7	205.8	200.8	202.1	204.0	203.6	206.3	207.3	205.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	420005	52.9	51.4	48.6	48.9	48.5	48.0	45.1	45.7	46.7	46.6	48.6	49.8	48.4
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	420305	15.9	14.5	12.5	12.9	12.2	11.3	9.1	9.0	9.4	10.1	11.4	12.5	11.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	421005	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	422005	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	423005	33.9	34.2	34.9	35.0	35.0	34.2	33.2	32.9	33.3	33.2	33.1	32.8	33.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	426005	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427005	51.4	51.9	52.1	52.9	53.4	53.7	53.6	54.1	54.5	55.2	56.0	56.4	53.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	428005	26.1	26.3	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.1	26.5	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	429005	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	430005	17.1	17.5	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.3	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	431005	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1
TRANS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	500005	238.7	238.2	240.7	239.7	241.4	243.1	240.0	241.4	240.4	240.8	242.5	246.1	241.1
TRANSPORTATION	500015	131.8	131.9	134.1	132.6	133.7	134.6	132.2	133.8	133.0	133.7	135.2	138.2	133.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	540005	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.3	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	541005	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.6
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	542005	43.4	43.7	44.6	44.3	44.6	45.2	44.4	44.9	44.6	45.5	46.4	48.3	45.0
WATER TRANSPORTATION	544005	15.0	14.8	15.2	14.2	14.7	14.8	15.3	15.3	14.6	15.1	15.0	15.2	14.9

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES552
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1984

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

RUN DATE: 02/20/86

FLORIDA STATE CODE - 12

STATEWIDE AREA CODE - 00

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR.
1985 BENCHMARK

SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	545005	43.3	43.1	43.8	43.8	43.6	43.8	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.3	42.5	43.2	43.2
COMMUNICATION EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	548005	74.9	74.3	74.3	74.6	74.9	75.1	74.7	74.3	74.3	74.0	73.9	74.4	74.4
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	549005	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.5	32.8	33.4	33.1	33.3	33.1	33.1	33.4	33.8	32.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	600005	1089.5	1093.3	1110.2	1110.6	1110.8	1112.9	1106.1	1109.9	1119.7	1132.6	1163.3	1198.0	1121.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	650005	226.5	226.7	229.2	229.6	230.6	232.6	232.2	234.0	235.4	238.1	241.1	243.1	233.3
WHOLESALE TRADE DURABLE GOODS	650015	133.2	134.0	135.8	136.3	137.4	139.0	139.4	140.5	140.9	141.6	142.7	143.5	138.7
WHOLESALE TRADE NONDURABLE GOODS	651005	93.3	92.7	93.4	93.3	93.2	93.6	92.8	93.5	94.5	96.5	98.4	99.6	94.6
RETAIL TRADE	652005	863.0	866.6	881.0	881.0	880.2	880.3	873.9	875.9	884.3	894.5	922.2	954.9	888.1
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	652025	36.2	36.5	37.3	38.1	38.6	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3	38.6	39.0	39.4	38.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	653005	114.2	110.4	111.0	110.4	110.5	111.1	112.0	112.2	113.9	118.1	126.8	135.0	115.4
FOOD STORES	654005	144.5	146.0	146.3	144.2	144.6	143.8	144.5	144.3	146.9	146.7	150.8	153.9	146.4
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	655005	93.4	94.0	95.5	96.1	97.2	98.5	98.8	99.8	99.8	99.5	100.1	100.6	97.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	656005	47.3	46.9	48.1	49.0	48.8	47.6	46.8	47.4	47.4	49.1	51.5	54.1	48.7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS	657005	40.1	40.6	41.0	41.3	41.7	42.2	42.1	43.0	43.4	44.9	46.0	47.2	42.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	658005	289.9	295.2	304.2	303.8	300.5	299.9	293.5	292.1	294.6	295.2	300.9	312.3	298.5
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	659005	97.4	97.0	97.6	98.1	98.3	98.2	97.3	98.0	99.0	102.4	107.1	112.4	100.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	700005	289.3	291.3	293.7	294.5	296.9	300.3	301.2	303.1	303.0	303.6	305.6	308.2	299.2
BANKING	760005	64.3	64.9	64.6	64.5	65.1	66.0	66.7	66.9	66.6	66.6	67.2	67.7	65.9
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	761005	51.8	52.1	52.8	53.4	54.0	54.6	54.7	55.0	55.0	54.9	55.2	55.8	54.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS	763005	45.9	46.0	46.1	46.3	46.7	47.0	47.0	47.3	47.5	47.6	48.0	48.4	47.0
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	764005	26.7	26.8	27.0	27.5	27.8	28.3	28.1	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.1	28.0
REAL ESTATE	765005	79.9	80.7	81.9	82.0	82.6	83.4	83.6	84.3	84.2	84.4	84.8	85.5	83.1
SERVICES	800005	1034.8	1048.3	1070.7	1069.8	1068.6	1070.8	1060.0	1065.1	1065.1	1065.8	1081.4	1090.1	1066.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	870005	104.5	107.9	112.8	111.1	107.3	105.7	102.8	103.2	100.7	101.5	104.6	106.7	105.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	872005	53.5	54.6	55.3	54.3	52.0	51.7	50.3	50.7	51.5	52.4	53.9	55.2	52.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	873005	190.6	193.7	200.2	202.2	205.3	206.9	205.9	209.0	210.1	207.4	211.6	212.6	204.6
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	875005	37.8	38.5	39.5	39.2	40.1	40.3	39.5	39.9	39.8	39.6	40.1	40.3	39.5
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	876005	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.1	18.7	18.8	18.6	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.7
MOTION PICTURES	878005	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.3	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.8
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	879005	70.4	70.3	73.2	71.8	68.8	68.4	66.1	64.1	62.0	62.5	65.2	66.8	67.5
HEALTH SERVICES	880005	274.0	275.6	277.3	276.7	277.9	[illegible]	279.5	280.6	281.4	282.7	284.4	285.8	279.7
LEGAL SERVICES	881005	36.6	36.6	36.9	37.1	37.6	38.7	38.4	38.8	38.5	38.6	38.9	39.1	38.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	882005	46.2	47.5	48.3	47.7	47.4	45.1	44.1	43.9	47.2	48.3	48.5	48.5	46.9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	889005	51.6	52.8	53.6	54.0	54.2	54.7	55.1	55.5	55.4	55.0	54.9	55.2	54.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	998005	649.2	656.1	662.2	658.1	656.3	646.9	610.2	599.0	655.0	668.0	673.5	674.2	650.7
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	998011	96.2	96.3	96.3	96.5	96.6	96.9	97.7	97.6	97.8	98.3	99.5	100.8	97.5
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	998505	553.0	559.8	565.9	561.6	559.7	550.0	512.5	501.4	557.2	569.7	574.0	573.4	553.2
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	998512	129.5	132.8	135.4	134.7	133.1	129.5	130.1	133.6	134.7	136.3	137.4	136.8	133.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

```
    PGM=CES552                                                                                                           RUN DATE: 02/20/86
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS                                  U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1984
                                                                                                                     ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR.
FLORIDA              STATE CODE - 12                                  STATEWIDE    AREA CODE -   00                  1985 BENCHMARK

                                                            SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS
                                    SERIES                                                                                                ANNUAL
PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE             CODE         JAN    FEB    MAR    APR    MAY    JUN    JUL    AUG    SEP    OCT    NOV    DEC    AVG.

    TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT          998523       423.5  427.0  430.5  426.9  426.6  420.5  382.4  367.8  422.5  433.4  436.6  436.6  419.5

    SOURCE :  FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING,
              BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM.  PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION
              WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
```

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1985

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FLORIDA STATE CODE - 12

STATEWIDE AREA CODE - 00

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR.
1985 BENCHMARK

SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	000000	4351.8	4381.0	4430.3	4420.3	4429.6	4415.8	4369.7	4367.5	4414.8	4457.0	4499.5	4532.1	4422.4
MINING	100005	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS (EXCEPT FUELS)	114005	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7
PHOSPHATE ROCK	114755	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9
CONSTRUCTION	200005	325.8	328.0	332.2	329.6	334.3	336.6	336.6	339.0	335.1	337.8	338.9	339.2	334.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	215005	89.2	90.3	91.5	90.3,	92.6	93.7	94.9	95.6	95.2	96.1	96.8	96.3	93.5
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	216005	47.7	48.2	48.7	48.3	48.2	48.3	47.7	47.6	47.7	48.2	48.6	48.7	48.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	217005	188.9	189.5	192.0	191.0	193.5	194.6	196.0	195.8	192.2	193.5	193.5	194.2	192.9
MANUFACTURING	300005	513.9	516.2	515.9	513.4	515.4	514.0	509.7	512.2	514.0	515.5	520.0	522.3	515.2
DURABLE GOODS	300025	305.0	305.7	306.0	306.1	307.7	308.8	308.2	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	308.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	324005	26.8	26.6	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	325005	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	332005	23.8	23.7	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.4	23.7	23.9	24.3	24.1	24.4	24.2	23.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	333005	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	334005	35.7	35.6	35.7	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.1	36.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	335005	45.2	45.4	45.2	45.2	45.3	45.3	45.4	45.4	45.3	45.2	45.3	45.2	45.3
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	336005	77.6	77.8	77.9	78.4	78.6	78.7	77.6	78.3	78.0	78.6	79.1	79.8	78.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	337005	54.5	55.1	55.9	55.5	56.2	56.5	56.9	56.9	57.2	56.7	57.4	57.8	56.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	338005	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	339005	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	400015	208.9	210.5	209,9	207.3	207.7	205.2	201.5	202.6	204.1	205.6	208.2	209.6	206.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	420005	51.1	51.5	50.2	47.9	47.9	46.4	[illegible]	45.2	45.8	46.3	49.0	50.3	48.0
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	420305	13.4	13.7	13.2	11.9	12.0	10.4	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.3	11.5	12.5	11.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	421005	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	422005	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	423005	32.7	33.1	33.2	33.0	32.8	32.3	31.9	32.3	32.5	32.8	32.5	32.2	32.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	426005	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.3	15.1	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427005	56.7	56.9	57.4	57.3	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.9	58.4	59.0	59.4	59.7	58.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	428005	26.6	26.5	26.7	26.6	26.3	26.2	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.8	26.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	429005	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	430005	17.6	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.7	18.6	18.1	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.6	17.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	431005	2.7	2.9	2,8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7
TRANS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	500005	243.4	241.9	241.9	243.2	244.5	244.7	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.5
TRANSPORTATION	500015	136.3	134.8	134.1	135.6	136.8	136.9	136.5	135.2	134.7	136.2	137.7	138.9	136.1
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	540005	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.9	8.4	8.4	7.7	8.4
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	541005	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	542005	46.4	45.8	46.3	46.4	46.5	47.0	46.9	45.9	46.2	47.0	47.9	48.9	46.8
WATER TRANSPORTATION	544005	15.8	15.4	15.4	14.7	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES552 RUN DATE: 02/21/86
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1985

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

FLORIDA STATE CODE - 12 STATEWIDE AREA CODE - 00

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR.
1985 BENCHMARK

SHEET 2 OF 3 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	545005	42.6	42.3	40.6	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.2	43.5	44.0	42.7
COMMUNICATION EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	548005	73.8	73.6	73.8	73.6	73.5	73.0	72.7	72.2	72.0	72.3	71.8	71.9	72.9
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	549005	33.3	33.5	34.0	34.0	34.2	34.8	35.3	35.0	34.9	35.1	35.2	35.1	34.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	600005	1176.3	1180.4	1198.5	1193.2	1194.9	1190.8	1191.0	1188.2	1187.2	1197.0	1214.5	1231.2	1195.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	650005	242.7	243.3	245.0	245.4	246.7	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	247.4
WHOLESALE TRADE DURABLE GOODS	650015	143.5	144.1	145.0	145.3	146.5	146.8	147.6	147.8	147.5	148.1	148.3	148.6	146.6
WHOLESALE TRADE NONDURABLE GOODS	651005	99.2	99.2	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.9	102.1	103.3	105.0	100.8
RETAIL TRADE	652005	933.6	937.1	953.5	947.8	948.2	943.7	943.5	940.5	938.8	946.8	962.9	977.6	947.8
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	652025	39.5	39.8	40.6	41.0	41.7	41.9	41.9	42.1	42.0	42.3	43.0	43.7	41.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	653005	122.0	118.0	117.5	115.5	117.4	118.2	117.1	117.5	118.1	120.3	124.6	128.5	119.6
FOOD STORES	654005	151.5	153.9	156.0	155.9	155.6	155.4	157.7	157.1	156.7	158.5	162.7	162.5	157.0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	655005	101.2	101.8	102.9	103.2	104.3	105.2	105.2	106.1	106.2	107.3	107.6	107.4	104.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	656005	51.4	50.7	51.6	51.9	51.6	50.8	49.8	49.6	50.0	50.4	50.9	53.2	51.0
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS	657005	46.6	46.7	46.9	46.4	46.7	46.5	46.1	46.4	46.8	46.8	47.6	48.3	46.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	658005	313.5	320.1	331.2	327.5	324.1	319.4	318.6	314.5	311.5	311.9	314.9	319.6	318.9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	659005	107.1	106.1	106.8	106.4	106.8	106.3	107.1	107.2	107.5	109.3	111.6	114.4	108.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	700005	309.5	310.2	313.1	312.0	314.1	317.1	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	317.6
BANKING	760005	69.4	69.6	70.0	68.6	68.9	69.7	70.3	70.7	70.3	70.4	71.0	71.3	70.0
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	761005	54.9	55.0	55.6	55.7	55.2	57.0	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.5	57.9	58.5	56.6
INSURANCE CARRIERS	763005	48.9	49.2	49.5	49.7	49.9	50.0	50.4	50.5	50.7	51.2	51.7	51.9	50.3
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	764005	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.6	29.8	30.1	30.6	30.9	31.3	31.5	32.0	32.5	30.5
REAL ESTATE	765005	85.4	85.2	86.6	86.0	86.7	87.4	88.3	88.4	88.4	88.4	87.8	86.5	87.1
SERVICES	800005	1104.6	1114.4	1132.4	1134.5	1131.3	1131.1	1127.6	1127.9	1133.8	1141.7	1153.0	1163.6	1133.0
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	870005	110.8	113.2	117.5	117.1	112.2	110.3	109.8	108.9	108.1	108.6	112.1	114.6	111.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	872005	57.1	58.1	59.0	58.9	56.8	55.9	55.7	55.7	56.4	56.9	58.0	58.5	57.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	873005	211.6	212.6	216.6	216.9	220.5	220.8	222.2	222.8	223.4	224.8	225.8	227.4	220.4
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	875005	40.8	41.6	42.6	42.3	42.9	43.2	42.8	42.9	42.5	43.1	43.3	43.5	42.6
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	876005	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.3
MOTION PICTURES	878005	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.2
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	879005	69.8	70.3	72.0	72.1	68.0	68.6	68.8	67.8	66.8	67.4	68.4	69.2	69.1
HEALTH SERVICES	880005	288.7	290.8	293.3	293.6	295.3	296.7	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	297.5
LEGAL SERVICES	881005	39.3	39.4	39,7	39.7	40.5	41.4	41.8	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.6	41.5	40.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	882005	48.4	49.0	49.0	48.9	48.4	45.9	41.0	39.8	46.0	46.8	46.9	47.3	46.5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	889005	56.5	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.3	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.4	57.3	57.4	57.2	57.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	998008	668.1	679.6	686.0	684.2	684.9	671.3	628.1	626.6	671.6	688.8	694.1	695.3	673.2
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	998011	99.8	100.3	101.2	104.5	103.0	104.0	104.1	103.4	103.3	103.0	104.0	104.7	102.9
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	998509	568.3	579.3	584.8	579.7	581.9	567.3	524.0	523.2	568.3	585.8	599.1	590.6	570.3
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT -	998512	133.5	137.7	140.9	139.8	140.3	133.9	133.9	137.4	138.6	143.2	145.3	143.4	139.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES552
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1985

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

RUN DATE: 02/21/86

FLORIDA STATE CODE - 12

STATEWIDE AREA CODE - 00

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR.
1985 BENCHMARK

SHEET 3 OF 3 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	998523	434.8	441.6	443.9	439.9	441.6	433.4	390.1	385.8	429.7	442.6	444.8	447.2	431.3

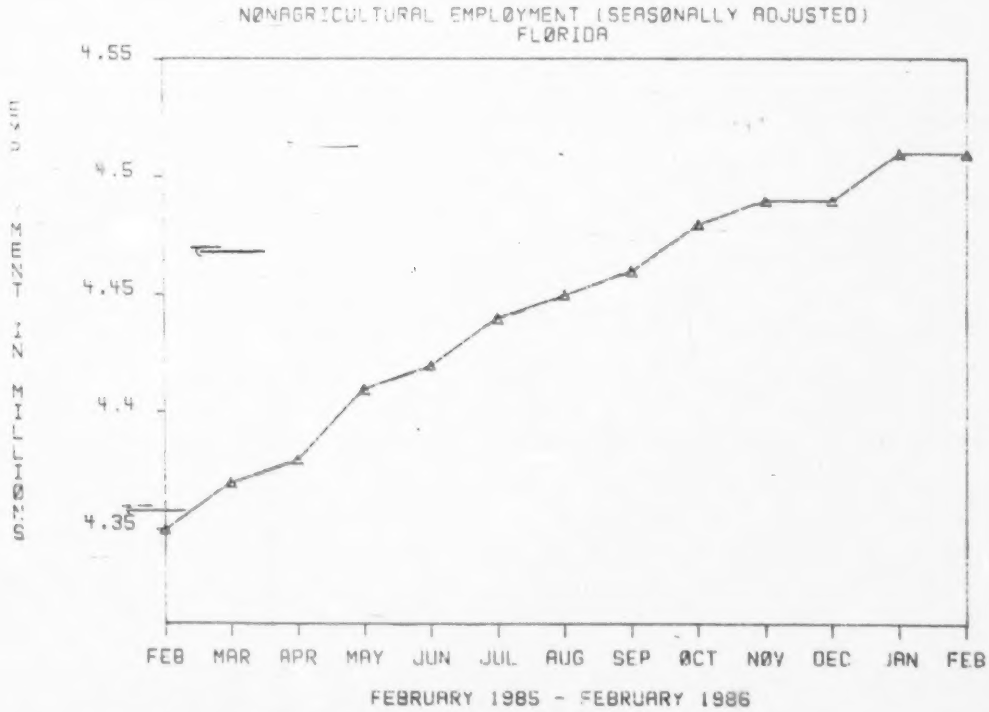
SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING,
BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION
WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

5/15/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS: Florida's total nonagricultural employment continued to show slower growth at 3.6 percent in February over the year. The services and trade industries gained the most jobs with the finance, insurance, and real estate industry also showing rapid growth. During recent months construction employment has been responding to lower interest rates. The Florida unemployment rate at 5.7 percent is the third lowest of the largest states. External factors will have a major impact on Florida's future economic growth.

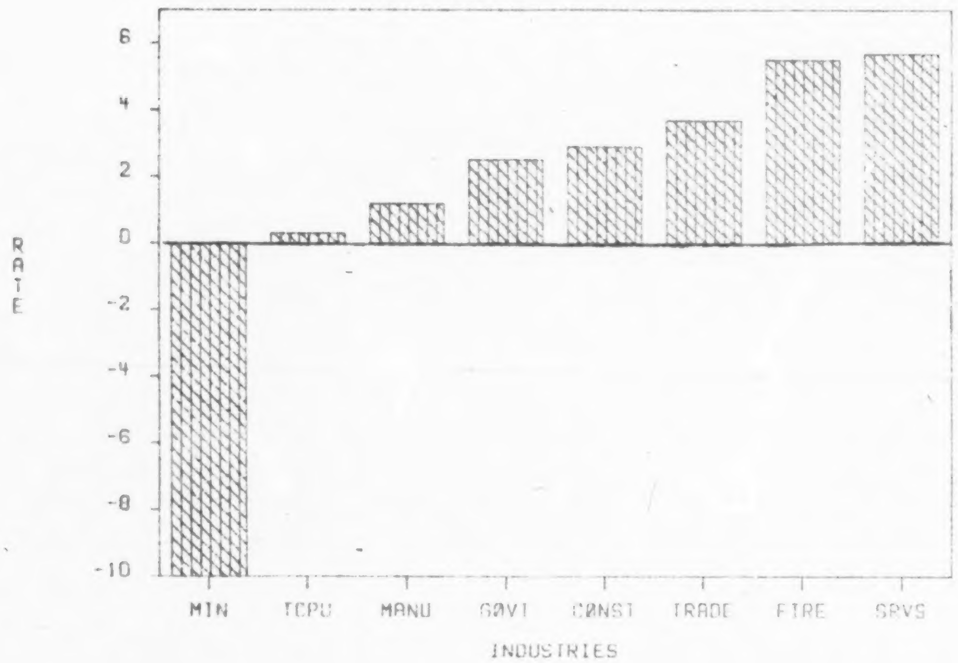


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: April 1986

Letter No. 438

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, FEBRUARY 1986/1985

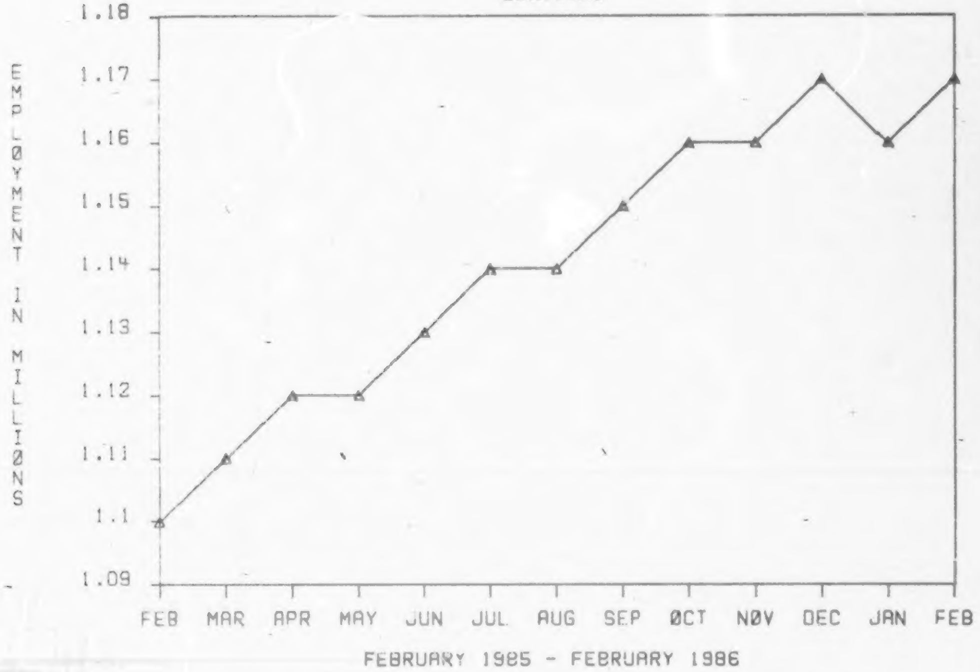


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

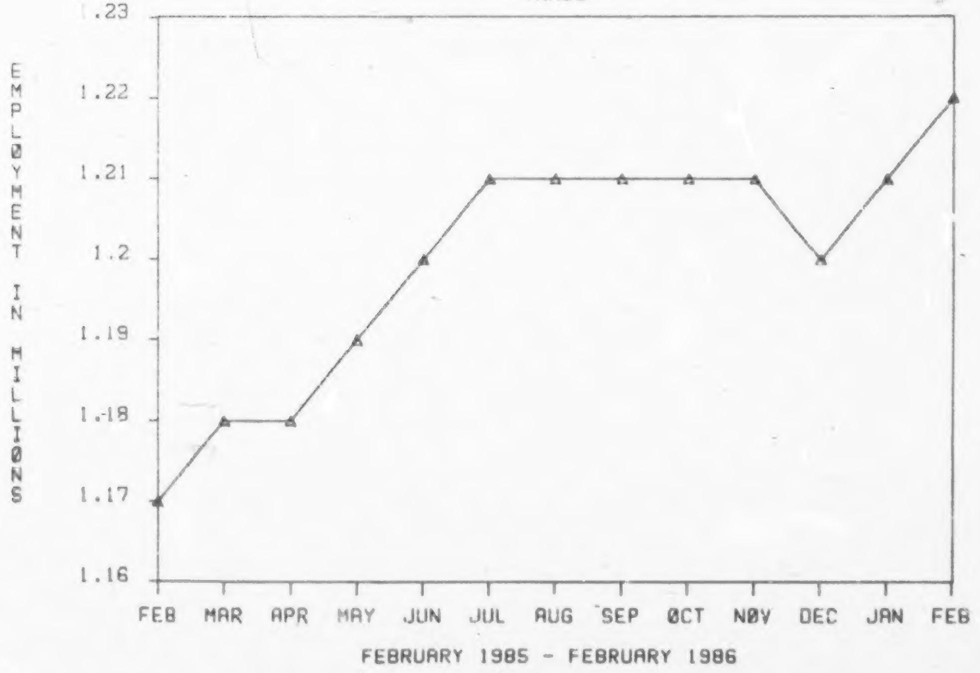
SERVICES AND TRADE JOBS STILL LEAD EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BUT AT SLOWER RATES: Total nonagricultural employment increased by 3.6 percent in February over a year ago or by 155,100 jobs. Job gains have slowed more than expected given that average job growth in Florida is between 4.0 and 5.0 percent. Mining was the only major industry to register declines over the year (a loss of 1,100 jobs or 10.7 percent).

In terms of the highest number of new jobs over the year, the services and trade industries continued to lead all other sectors. Services gained 62,500 new jobs (5.7 percent) and trade increased by 43,300 jobs (3.7 percent). These two industries are also our largest sectors with employment levels of 1,216,800 in trade and 1,165,600 in services, making up almost 53.0 percent of total nonagricultural employment. Although these two industries lead the industrial sectors of our State, their growth has slowed in recent months as can be seen on the following graphs.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
SERVICES



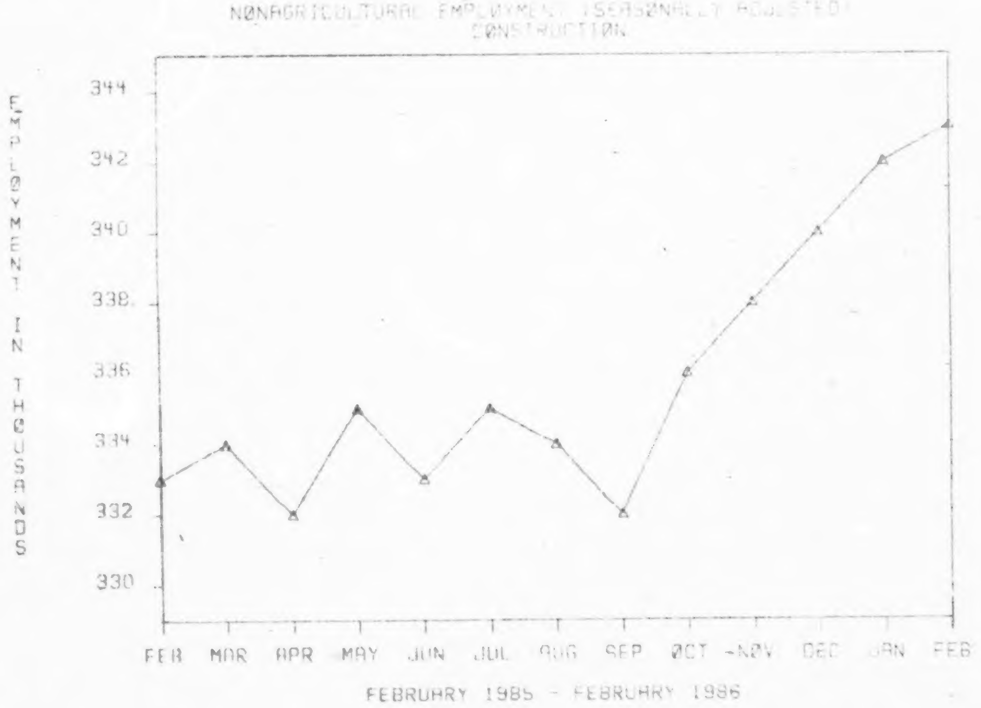
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
TRADE



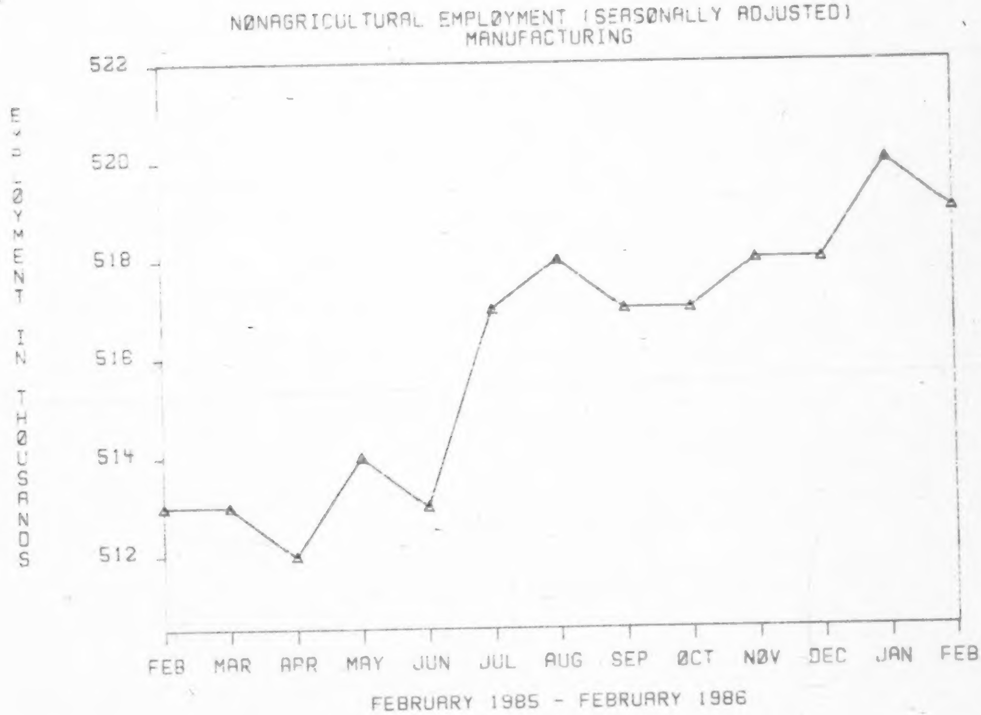
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Another industry in February which was growing rapidly (second fastest growth behind only services) was the finance, insurance, and real estate sector. This industry grew by 5.5 percent (compared to services' gain of 5.7 percent) or by 17,100 jobs. The subsectors which experienced the highest employment growth were banking, credit agencies, and insurance.

Construction and manufacturing, our most cyclically volatile industries, have been on an upward trend since last fall. Construction employment has been shooting up since September 1985 reflecting the lower interest rates and the availability of loanable funds. Construction in February gained 9,600 new jobs and grew by 2.9 percent. Manufacturing, effected by the shake-out in the computer/electronics industry and the relative high value of the U.S. dollar, leveled off last August and started to increase employment levels again in November 1985. Manufacturing jobs increased by 6,100 over the year or 1.2 percent. A small decline of 400 jobs or 0.1 percent in manufacturing was felt in February over the year.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

SMALLER STATES HAVE EXPERIENCED FASTER JOB GROWTH: States which have February employment growth rates over the year in excess of 4.0 percent (compared to Florida's 3.6 percent) are Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington. Three states had decreases in February employment levels over the year. They were Louisiana, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. These declines though were less than 1.0 percent.

Nearly every state in the nation reported over-the-year gains in trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and government. In contrast, 34 states experienced reductions in manufacturing, and 29 had losses in mining. Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania accounted for about half of the job losses in manufacturing. Two-fifths of the mining losses (25,000 jobs) were in oil and gas extraction in Texas.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	February 1986	January 1986	February 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,423,000	5,382,000	5,354,000	69,000	1.3
Employment	5,112,000	5,095,000	5,023,000	89,000	1.8
Unemployment	311,000	287,000	331,000	-20,000	-6.0
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.3	6.2	-0.5	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

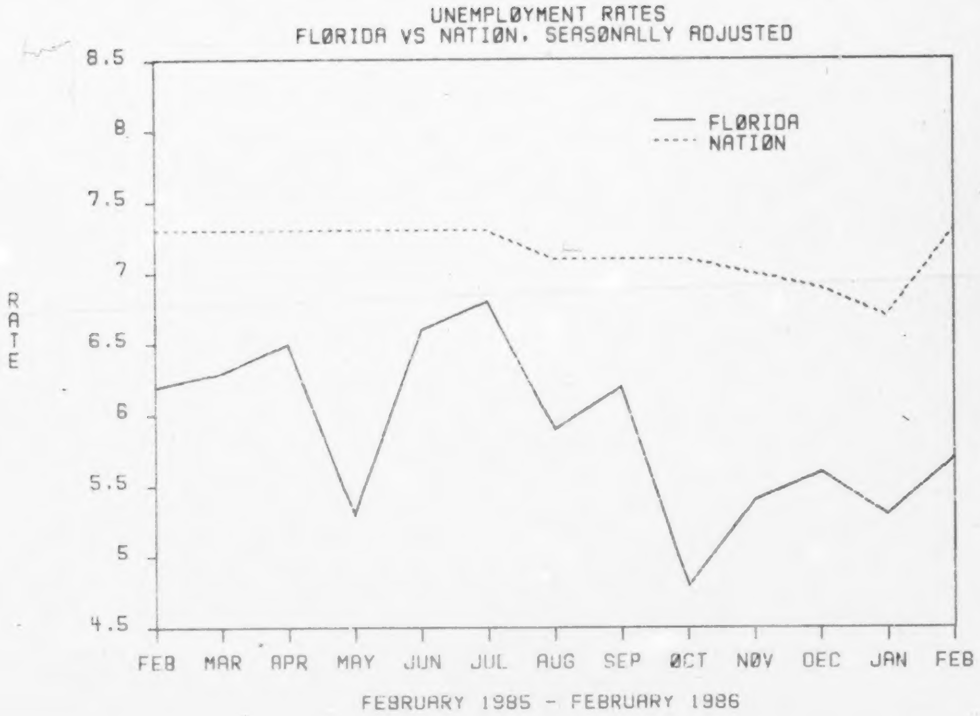
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	February 1986	January 1985	February 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,381,100	5,344,500	5,307,700	73,400	1.4
Employment	5,091,700	5,043,500	4,998,700	93,000	1.9
Unemployment	289,300	301,000	309,100	-19,800	- 6.4
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.6	5.8	-0.4	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ON SLIGHT UPWARD TREND: The unemployment rate for February was 5.7 percent (seasonally adjusted) and is on a slight upward trend since last October as can be seen on the following graph. The rate was still lower than the year ago February rate of 6.2 percent. The number of jobless Floridians in February was 311,000, down by 20,000 compared to the year ago level of 331,000. The labor force (consisting of all those employed and unemployed) at 5,423,000 was up by 1.3 percent or 69,000 over the year.

The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February was 7.3 percent. Florida's rate at 5.7 percent remained below the national rate (by 1.6 percentage points in February). The national unemployment rates had edged down in recent months reaching near 6-year lows in January. Most of the increases in unemployment occurred among workers in three states -- California, Texas, and Illinois.



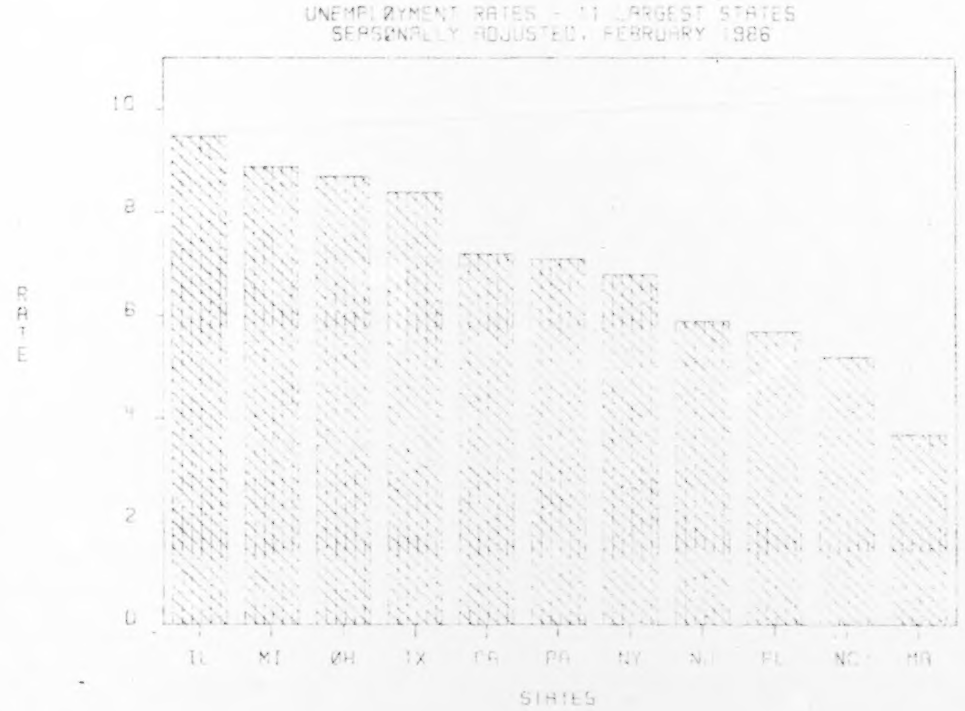
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS THIRD LOWEST AMONG THE ELEVEN LARGEST STATES: Only two large states experienced lower unemployment rates in February than Florida's 5.7 percent. They were Massachusetts at 3.7 percent and North Carolina at 5.2 percent. Illinois with an unemployment rate of 9.5 percent had by far the highest jobless rate among the large states. This was the result of job declines in manufacturing.

Unemployment Rates*
Eleven Largest States, January 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.7	California	7.2
North Carolina	5.2	Texas	8.4
Florida	5.7	Ohio	8.7
New Jersey	5.9	Michigan	8.9
New York	6.8	Illinois	9.5
Pennsylvania	7.1		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



- Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FIVE EXTERNAL FACTORS EFFECTING THE NEAR TERM OUTLOOK FOR FLORIDA/M.C. LEWIS ECONOMETRICS: According to the Econocast, there are five factors effecting Florida's economic future. These are (1) oil prices, (2) growth of the U.S. economy, (3) spending for national defense, (4) value of the dollar, and (5) interest rates.

OIL PRICES: The drop in oil prices is a positive force for Florida. In terms of gasoline consumption, Florida is ranked fourth in the nation. Florida consumers will receive substantial benefits to the oil price declines. Lower energy prices stimulate the U.S. economy which further effects Florida. Lower energy prices restrict growth in some of Florida's major competitors such as Texas. Lower oil prices increase the number of tourists coming to Florida as air fares and gasoline prices decline.

Falling oil prices complicate the outlook for Florida's international trade. Venezuela is Florida's largest trading partner, and the falling price for oil will inhibit economic activity there. The near term prospects for the Venezuelan economy are poor. The currency will be further devalued, export revenue will weaken, and import controls will be tightened. For Mexico, falling oil prices are disastrous. The country is already in a defacto default and conditions will only worsen. For Florida a mitigating factor is that Mexico is not a major trading partner.

Falling oil prices will have beneficial impacts on Columbia and Brazil which are also substantial trading partners with Florida. Improving economic conditions will allow substantial increases in imports. Miami and Dade County will be the primary beneficiaries of these forces.

U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH: Accelerating national economic growth benefits the Florida economy. When the U.S. economy improves, the demand for Florida-produced goods and services increases. This is especially true for Florida's tourist industry. When people have more disposable income, they take more vacations and spend additional dollars in Florida.

NATIONAL DEFENSE: Florida is home to many defense contractors and the State ranks sixth in the nation for prime defense contracts. In addition, Florida has a large number of military bases. With defense spending expected to level off Florida's economy may not be stimulated much further from this source.

VALUE OF THE DOLLAR: The falling value of the U.S. dollar is beneficial to Florida. With the dollar buying less, domestic tourists will come to Florida rather than going abroad and foreign tourists will be attracted to Florida in greater numbers. The recent terrorist activities abroad should also encourage domestic tourism. International trade should improve due to the lower dollar value.

INTEREST RATES: Interest rates have come down sharply. Interest rates are particularly important for the Florida economy for two reasons. When interest rates fall, expenditures on interest rate sensitive purchases (housing and cars) rise. This is true not only in Florida but throughout the nation. Florida also experiences a second and somewhat unique effect. Lower interest rates stimulate real estate activity and allow people that are migrating to Florida to sell their homes more readily. As a result, population growth in Florida increases when interest rates fall.

Source: M.G. Lewis Econometrics, Econocast, First Quarter 1986, by Hand Fishkind and Pam Schenker.

FLORIDA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM: The Florida Occupational Information System (FLOIS) is housed in the Bureau of Labor Market Information, Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security. FLOIS is an interagency program that serves as a data base for delivering occupational information to those planning employment and training programs and those facing career decisions. The FLOIS data base is maintained at the Northwest Regional Data Center in Tallahassee and is updated annually.

The FLOIS is a delivery system of existing available data sources. Data in FLOIS fall into three major categories: occupational demand (the number of jobs and job openings by occupation), occupational supply (the number of workers by occupation), and occupational characteristics (descriptions of occupations such as training requirements and likely wage rates).

The FLOIS provides occupational information for career counselors and human resource planners through FLOIS publications, microfiche and computer screens via programs of the Florida Center for Career Development, the Florida Job Service, and Job Training Service Delivery Areas.

The FLOIS provides occupational data at the state and substate level. This information is necessary to determine occupations for which training is needed to help meet labor market demands. FLOIS is designed to be a common data system for Florida, to be used by education, employment, training, and economic development planners as well as others in a variety of agencies and programs. FLOIS helps to provide a standard data base across programs so that coordination activities can be carried out more effectively. For more information about the Florida Occupational Information System, you may contact Ms. Millie J. Seay at 904/488-7397.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

Rebecca Rust, Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Published Industry Title	February Preliminary 1986	January Final 1986	February Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4507.4	4505.0	4352.3	2.4	0.1	155.1	3.6
MINING (1)	9.2	8.7	10.3	0.5	5.7	-1.1	-10.7
CONSTRUCTION	342.7	341.6	333.1	1.1	0.3	9.6	2.9
MANUFACTURING	519.4	519.8	513.3	-0.4	-0.1	6.1	1.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	314.2	313.3	305.7	0.9	0.3	8.5	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	204.2	205.4	206.7	-1.2	-0.6	-2.5	-1.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	242.7	243.6	241.9	-0.9	-0.4	0.8	0.3
TRADE	1216.8	1212.5	1173.5	4.3	0.4	43.3	3.7
WHOLESALE (1)	253.2	253.4	243.3	-0.2	-0.1	9.9	4.1
RETAIL	966.4	961.3	932.7	5.1	0.5	33.7	3.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	318.5	318.8	314.4	-0.3	-0.1	4.1	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	327.3	325.2	310.2	2.1	0.6	17.1	5.5
SERVICES	1165.6	1163.9	1103.1	1.7	0.1	62.5	5.7
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	112.9	114.9	107.5	-2.0	-1.7	5.4	5.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	311.2	309.2	290.8	2.0	0.6	20.4	7.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	3823.7	3815.3	3685.4	8.4	0.2	138.3	3.8
GOVERNMENT	683.7	689.7	666.9	-6.0	-0.9	16.8	2.5

(1) -- These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985 FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1986 JAN	1986 FEB(P)	Over-the-Year Change %	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4352.3	4368.0	4377.2	4405.8	4416.2	4442.9	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4507.4	3.6	155.1
MINING (1)	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.2	-10.7	-1.1
CONSTRUCTION	333.1	334.0	332.4	334.8	333.2	334.5	333.9	332.0	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	342.7	2.9	9.6
MANUFACTURING	513.3	512.9	512.3	513.6	513.4	517.2	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.4	1.2	6.1
DURABLE GOODS (1)	305.7	306.0	306.1	307.7	308.8	308.2	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.2	2.8	8.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.7	206.4	205.7	206.1	205.2	206.9	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.2	-1.2	-2.5
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	241.9	241.9	243.2	244.5	244.7	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	242.7	0.3	0.8
TRADE	1173.5	1179.7	1180.8	1191.7	1197.0	1211.2	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.8	3.7	43.3
WHOLESALE (1)	243.3	245.0	245.4	246.7	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.2	4.1	9.9
RETAIL	932.7	937.5	937.9	945.5	949.7	960.5	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	966.4	3.6	33.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	314.4	316.3	316.2	317.9	317.1	323.9	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.5	1.3	4.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	310.2	313.1	312.0	314.1	317.1	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.3	5.5	17.1
SERVICES	1103.1	1106.9	1115.3	1123.2	1128.7	1136.2	1141.3	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1165.6	5.7	62.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	107.5	107.7	109.7	110.3	110.7	111.9	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	112.9	5.0	5.4
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	290.8	293.3	293.6	295.3	296.7	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	311.2	7.0	20.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	3685.4	3698.8	3706.2	3732.1	3744.3	3773.8	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3823.7	3.8	138.3
GOVERNMENT	666.9	669.2	671.8	673.7	671.9	669.1	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	683.7	2.5	16.8

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pas criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/08/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1986	* JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,536,600	4,517,900	4,381,000	18,700	.4	155,600	3.6
MINING	9,200	8,700	10,300	500	5.7	-1,100	-10.7
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	7,800	7,400	8,800	400	5.4	-1,000	-11.4
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,000	3,500	5,000	500	14.3	-1,000	-20.0
CONSTRUCTION	337,500	334,500	328,000	3,000	.9	9,500	2.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	96,400	95,400	90,300	1,000	1.0	6,100	6.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	48,200	47,900	48,200	300	.6	0	.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	192,900	191,200	189,500	1,700	.9	3,400	1.8
MANUFACTURING	522,300	521,700	516,200	600	.1	6,100	1.2
DURABLE GOODS	314,200	313,300	305,700	900	.3	8,500	2.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,600	27,500	6,600	100	.4	1,000	3.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,600	13,500	13,100	100	.7	500	3.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,300	24,400	23,700	-100	-.4	600	2.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,400	5,300	5,300	100	1.9	100	1.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,200	36,100	35,600	100	.3	600	1.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,000	45,000	45,400	0	.0	-400	-.9
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	80,100	79,700	77,800	400	.5	2,300	3.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	58,100	58,000	55,100	100	.2	3,000	5.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,200	15,200	14,300	0	.0	900	6.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,700	8,600	6,800	100	1.2	-100	-1.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	208,100	208,400	210,500	-300	-.1	-2,400	-1.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	49,400	49,800	51,500	-400	-.8	-2,100	-4.1

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES595 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/08/86

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	FEBRUARY 1986	JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,200	12,400	13,700	- 200	- 1.6	- 1,500	-10.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	.0	- 100	- 5.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	.0	0	.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,900	31,900	33,100	0	.0	- 1,200	- 3.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,300	15,500	15,200	- 200	- 1.3	100	.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	59,600	59,300	56,900	300	.5	2,700	4.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	25,100	25,400	26,500	- 300	- 1.2	- 1,400	- 5.3
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	.0	200	10.5
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,800	17,500	18,100	300	1.7	- 300	- 1.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,600	2,600	2,900	0	.0	- 300	-10.3
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	242,700	243,600	241,900	- 900	- .4	800	.3
TRANSPORTATION	135,900	137,000	134,800	- 1,100	- .8	1,100	.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,700	0	.0	- 600	- 6.9
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	7,900	8,100	7,800	- 200	- 2.5	100	1.3
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,500	46,200	45,600	300	.6	700	1.5
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,000	15,200	15,400	- 200	- 1.3	- 400	- 2.6
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,500	44,200	42,300	- 700	- 1.6	1,200	2.8
COMMUNICATION	71,800	71,800	73,600	0	.0	- 1,800	- 2.4
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,000	34,800	33,500	200	.6	1,500	4.5
TRADE	1,223,700	1,220,900	1,180,400	2,800	.2	43,300	3.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	253,200	253,400	243,300	- 200	- .1	9,900	4.1
DURABLE GOODS	148,700	148,500	144,100	200	.1	4,600	3.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/08/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1986	* JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,500	104,900	99,200	- 400	- .4	5,300	5.3
RETAIL TRADE	970,500	967,500	937,100	3,000	.3	33,400	3.6
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	43,600	43,500	39,800	100	.2	3,800	9.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	120,000	122,900	118,000	- 2,900	- 2.4	2,000	1.7
FOOD STORES	162,900	162,800	153,900	100	.1	9,000	5.8
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	107,700	107,400	101,800	300	.3	5,900	5.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,400	53,000	50,700	400	.8	2,700	5.3
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,800	47,600	46,700	200	.4	1,100	2.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	324,300	319,800	320,100	4,500	1.4	4,200	1.3
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	110,800	110,500	106,100	300	.3	4,700	4.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	327,300	325,200	310,200	2,100	.6	17,100	5.5
BANKING	72,000	71,700	69,600	300	.4	2,400	3.4
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	59,300	58,800	55,000	500	.9	4,300	7.8
INSURANCE CARRIERS	52,200	51,700	49,200	500	1.0	3,000	6.1
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	32,900	32,600	29,200	300	.9	3,700	12.7
REAL ESTATE	86,300	86,300	85,200	0	.0	1,100	1.3
SERVICES	1,177,100	1,169,100	1,114,400	8,000	.7	62,700	5.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	118,800	117,100	113,200	1,700	1.5	5,600	4.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	59,000	58,000	58,100	1,000	1.7	900	1.5
BUSINESS SERVICES	226,600	225,300	212,600	1,300	.6	14,000	6.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	44,000	43,800	41,600	200	.5	2,400	5.8
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,300	18,300	18,000	0	.0	300	1.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM-CES5[illegible] NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/06/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1986	* JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,400	7,300	7,000	100	1.4	400	5.7
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	72,300	71,600	70,300	700	1.0	2,000	2.8
HEALTH SERVICES	311,200	309,200	290,800	2,000	.6	20,400	7.0
LEGAL SERVICES	41,900	41,700	39,400	200	.5	2,500	6.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48,200	47,500	49,000	700	1.5	- 800	- 1.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	58,000	58,100	57,400	- 100	- .2	600	1.0
GOVERNMENT	696,800	694,200	679,600	2,600	.4	17,200	2.5
FEDERAL	104,600	105,200	100,300	- 600	- .6	4,300	4.3
STATE AND LOCAL	592,200	589,000	579,300	3,200	.5	12,900	2.2
STATE	144,500	144,900	137,700	- 400	- .3	6,800	4.9
LOCAL	447,700	444,100	441,600	3,600	.8	6,100	1.4

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEBRUARY 1986	* JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1986	* JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1986	* JANUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	358.11	362.52	415.41	41.4	44.7	48.7	8.65	8.11	8.53
PHOSPHATE ROCK	339.57	342.04	432.73	33.0	32.7	43.2	10.29	10.46	10.04
MANUFACTURING	328.00	327.59	320.58	41.0	41.0	41.1	8.00	7.99	7.80
DURABLE GOODS	336.54	337.35	331.10	41.6	41.7	41.7	8.09	8.09	7.94
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	298.34	289.92	255.26	40.1	40.1	38.5	7.44	7.23	6.63
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	250.04	249.70	236.81	39.5	39.2	39.6	6.33	6.37	5.98
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	396.74	410.67	378.21	47.8	48.6	44.6	8.30	8.45	8.48
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	405.00	411.30	368.86	44.9	45.0	42.3	9.02	9.14	8.72
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	312.16	317.43	304.30	41.9	42.1	40.9	7.45	7.54	7.44
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	365.05	346.94	346.51	42.3	41.6	41.3	8.63	8.34	8.39
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	340.66	331.50	387.21	40.7	39.7	45.5	8.37	8.35	8.51
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	376.54	395.54	357.60	40.1	41.9	40.0	9.39	9.44	8.94
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	326.46	325.26	313.94	41.8	41.7	40.3	7.81	7.80	7.79
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	239.59	238.00	212.21	40.2	39.6	37.1	5.96	6.01	5.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	317.18	315.19	307.49	40.2	40.1	40.3	7.89	7.86	7.63
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	308.48	298.87	322.83	41.8	41.8	44.9	7.38	7.15	7.19
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	289.39	296.33	324.57	41.4	43.9	46.5	6.99	6.75	6.98
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	242.63	258.23	250.65	37.1	38.6	38.8	6.54	6.69	6.46
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	186.28	185.83	194.25	36.1	35.6	37.5	5.16	5.22	5.18
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	535.84	561.33	491.37	47.8	49.5	43.6	11.21	11.34	11.27
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	329.23	324.89	303.60	36.5	36.3	34.5	9.02	8.95	8.80
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	448.49	433.39	421.76	43.5	42.2	41.8	10.31	10.27	10.09
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	261.67	270.29	237.54	41.8	42.7	41.6	6.26	6.33	5.71
COMMUNICATION	495.22	504.27	481.59	41.2	41.3	40.3	12.02	12.21	11.95
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	488.91	488.75	471.44	43.0	42.5	41.5	11.37	11.50	11.36
BANKING	243.81	221.94	226.73	40.1	37.3	40.2	6.08	5.95	5.64

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

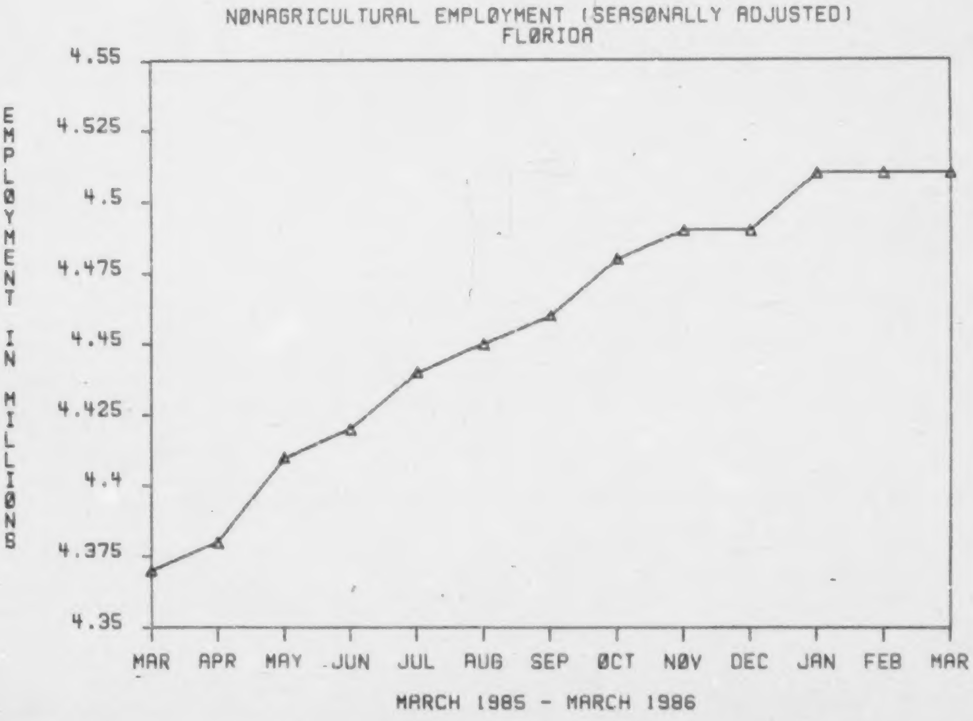
6/23/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

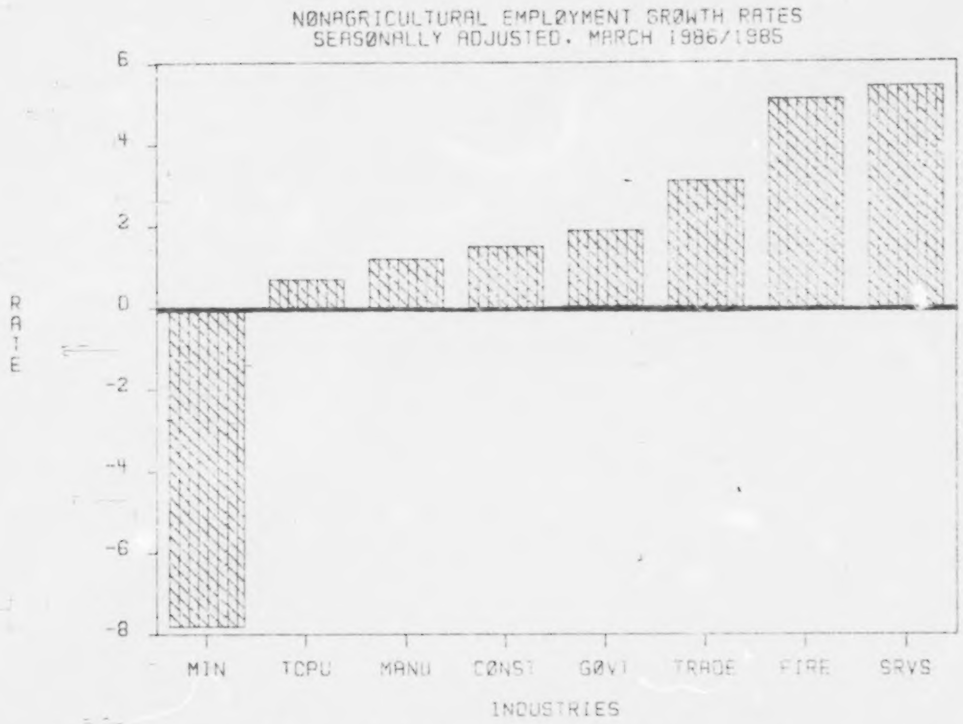
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:
- *Nonagricultural jobs continued slower growth over the year at 3.1 percent.
- *The fastest growing industries were services and finance, insurance, and real estate.
- *The unemployment rate at 6.2 percent is almost level with the year-ago rate.
- *Florida unemployment demographics for 1985 are included in this issue.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: May 1986 **Letter No. 438**



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

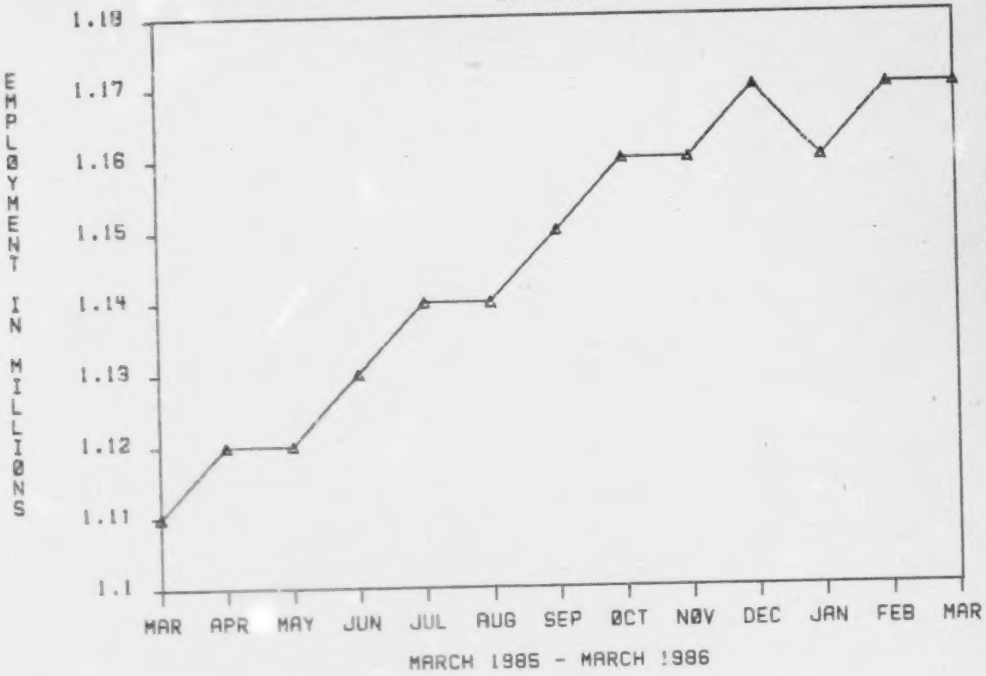
GROWTH OF NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS AT SLOWEST RATE SINCE 1983: Total nonagricultural employment grew by 3.1 percent in March over the year or by 137,300 jobs (seasonally adjusted). This is the slowest growth rate since 1983 when nonagricultural jobs grew by 3.8 percent. In 1984 average job growth was 7.8 percent and in 1985 it was 5.1 percent. Total nonfarm employment reached a level of 4,505,300 in March.

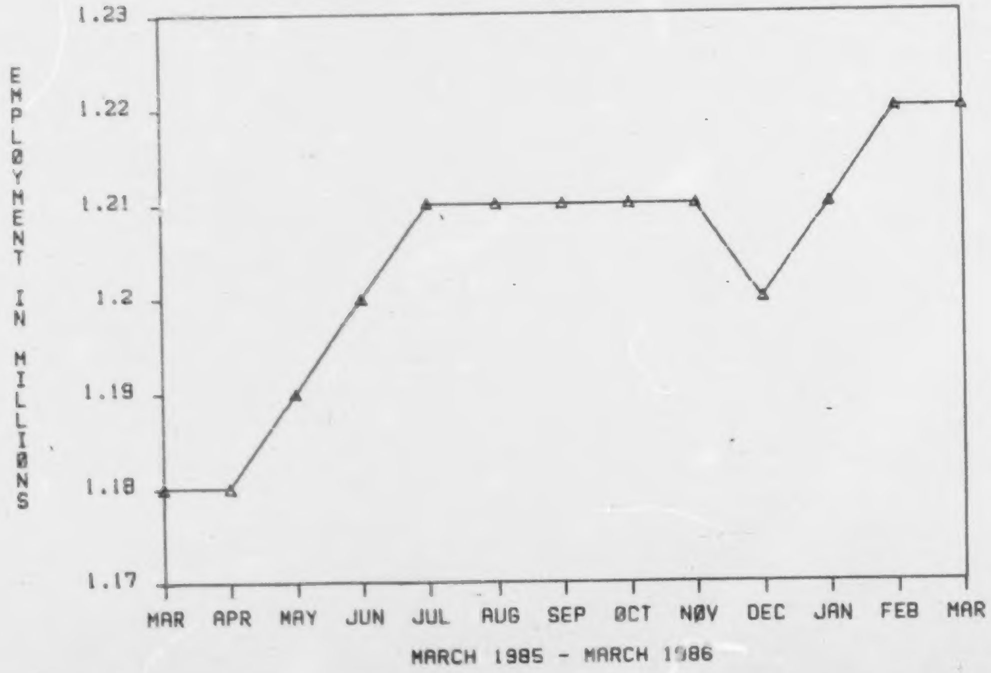
All industries except for mining gained jobs over their year-ago levels. Mining lost 800 jobs in March, at a 7.8 percent decline. The industry that experienced the highest number of new jobs over the year was services with 59,700 (5.4 percent) to reach a total employment level of 1,166,600. The largest components in the services industry were health services; business services; hotels and other lodging places; and recreation services. Services was the second largest industry barely behind trade at 1,216,200 in March.

The trade industry gained the second highest number of new jobs over the year with 36,500 at 3.1 percent. The largest components of the trade sector were eating and drinking places and food stores. As can be seen on the following graphs the rate of growth of both services and trade has slowed.

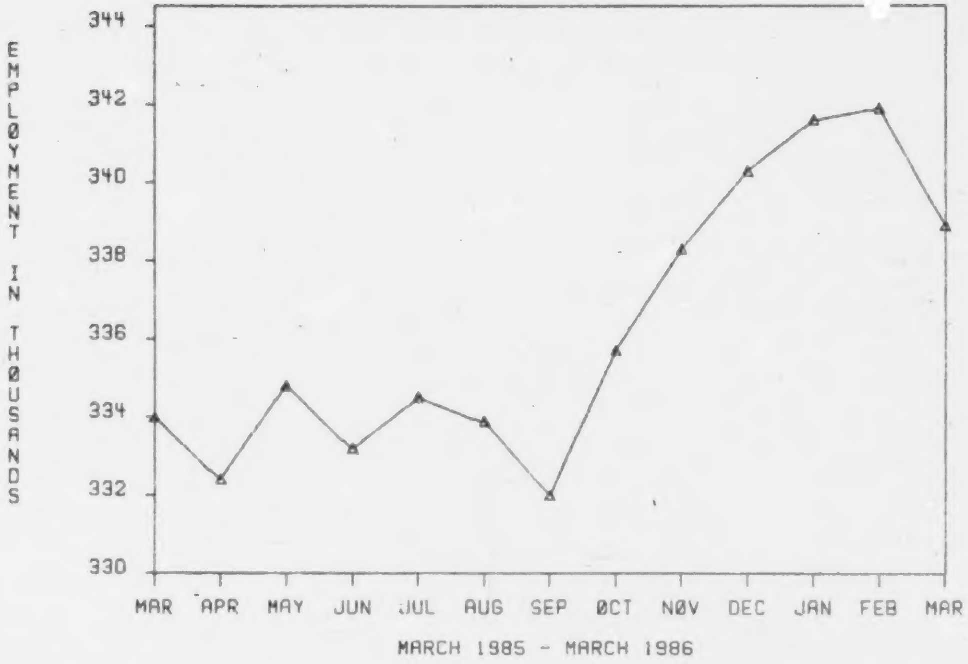
The fastest growing industries in March were services at 5.4 percent and finance, insurance, and real estate at 5.1 percent. The finance, insurance, and real estate sector is a much smaller industry than services with a March employment level of 329,200. This made up 7.2 percent of total nonagricultural jobs compared to 26.1 percent for services. Although insurance is the smallest component of this industry sector, it has experienced the most rapid growth over the year.

Both of our state's most volatile industries, construction and manufacturing, have shown some weakness over the month and year. Construction lost 3,000 jobs over the month from its peak in February. It still has gained 4,900 new jobs over the year (1.5 percent). Manufacturing employment was unchanged over the month from its peak in January. Over the year it increased by 6,200 jobs (1.2 percent). The largest components in manufacturing were electrical and electronic equipment; printing and publishing; and transportation equipment.

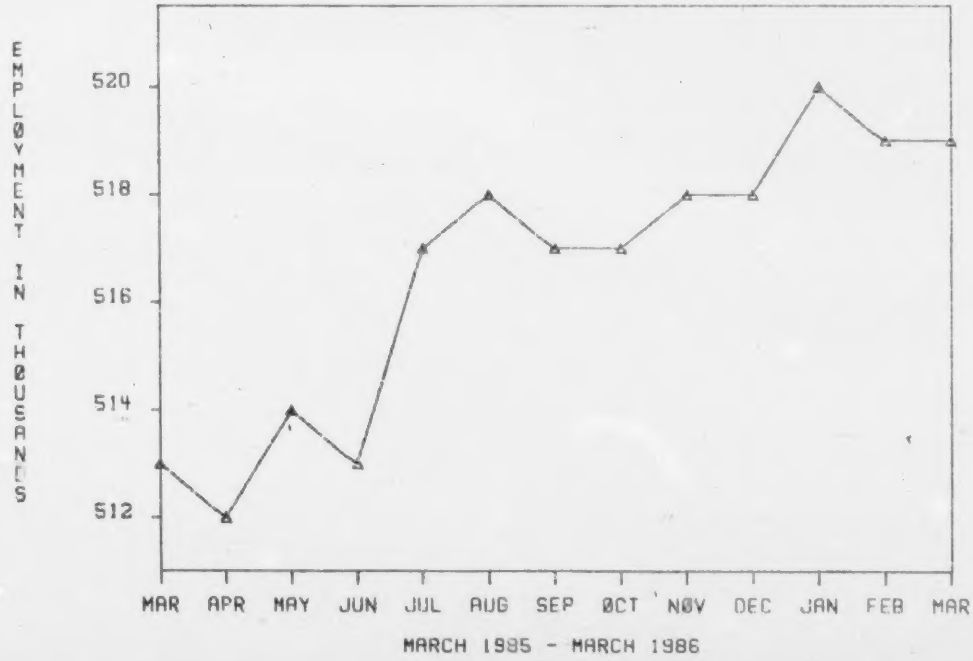

NØNAGRICULTURAL EMPLØYMENT (SEASØNALLY ADJUSTED)
SERVICES


NØNAGRICULTURAL EMPLØYMENT (SEASØNALLY ADJUSTED)
TRADE

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
CONSTRUCTION



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
MANUFACTURING

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

ONLY THE SMALL STATES HAD THE FASTEST GROWTH RATES: Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 2 percent or more between March of 1985 and 1986 in 29 states and the District of Columbia. Arizona, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Virginia experienced the most job growth over the year, with increases in excess of 4 percent. The four states with decreases in employment over the year were Illinois, Louisiana, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. Florida has not experienced annual declines in employment since the mid 1970's.

Manufacturing employment experienced reductions in 31 states. Over half of the manufacturing job losses were in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Texas also lost over 30,000 mining jobs concentrated in oil and gas extraction.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,489,000	5,423,000	5,362,000	127,000	2.4
Employment	5,147,000	5,112,000	5,025,000	122,000	2.4
Unemployment	342,000	311,000	337,000	5,000	1.5
Unemployment Rate	6.2	5.7	6.3	-0.1	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

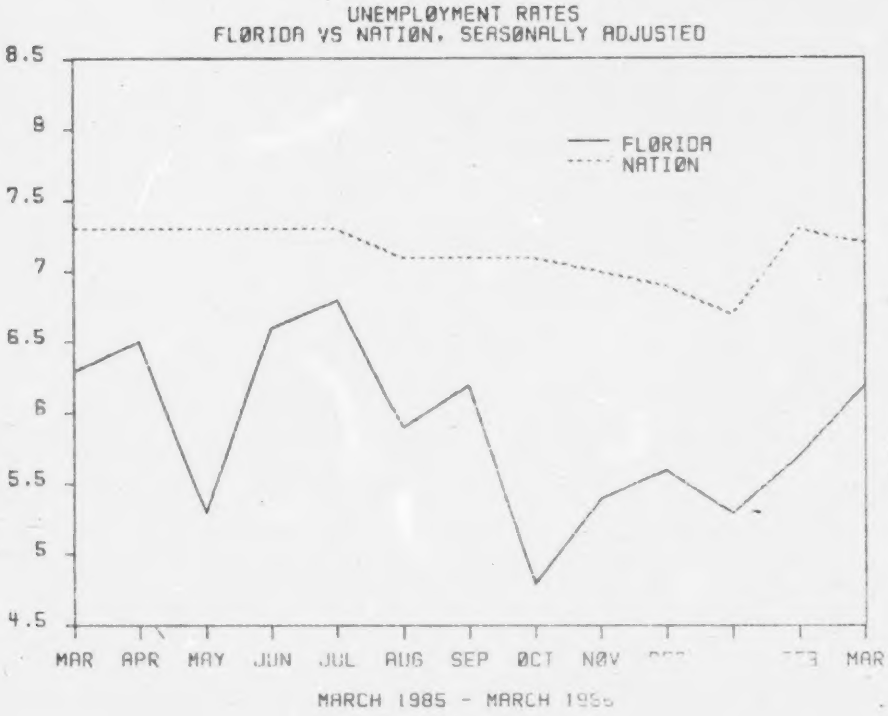
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	March 1986	February 1986	March 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,439,100	5,381,100	5,304,000	135,100	2.5
Employment	5,123,500	5,091,700	4,993,600	129,900	2.6
Unemployment	315,600	289,300	310,400	5,200	1.7
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.4	5.9	-0.1	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ALMOST LEVEL WITH YEAR-AGO RATE: The seasonally adjusted statewide unemployment rate for March was 6.2 percent, representing 342,000 jobless in Florida. The year-ago rate of 6.3 percent was not significantly different from the current rate. The unemployment rate still seems to be on a slight upward trend since October 1985, but is forecasted to decline in the next few months due to lower oil prices and stronger domestic tourism. The labor force consisting of all those employed and unemployed was 5,489,000 in March.

The national unemployment rate for March was 7.2 percent. Florida's rate at 6.2 percent remained below the national rate by 1.0 percentage point. National unemployment had risen sharply in February but barely changed from February to March. The unemployment rate is above the level that prevailed at the end of last year. The national economy has reflected the considerable weakness in durable manufacturing and oil and gas extraction.



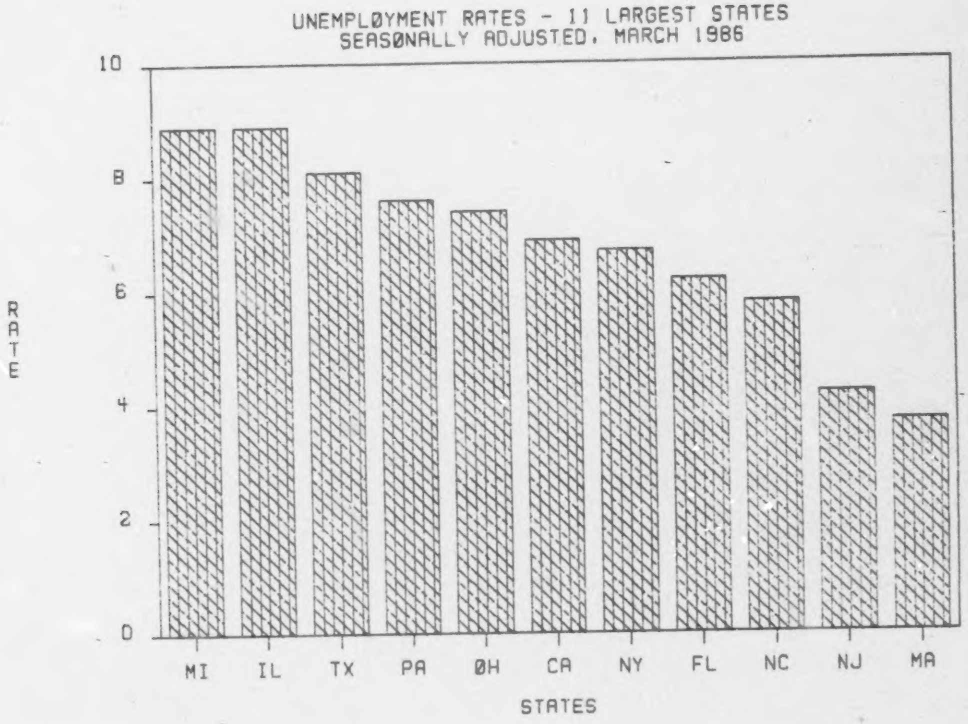
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE WAS FOURTH LOWEST AMONG THE ELEVEN LARGEST STATES: Three large states had lower unemployment rates than Florida. They were Massachusetts at 3.7 percent, New Jersey at 4.2 percent, and North Carolina at 5.8 percent. Florida's unemployment rate was 6.2 percent. The highest unemployment rate was 8.9 percent experienced by both Illinois and Michigan.

Unemployment Rates*
Eleven Largest States, March 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.7	Ohio	7.4
New Jersey	4.2	Pennsylvania	7.6
North Carolina	5.8	Texas	8.1
Florida	6.2	Illinois	8.9
New York	6.7	Michigan	8.9
California	6.9		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS FOR 1985: Florida unemployment rates for men dropped slightly in 1985--from 5.6 percent in 1984 to 5.3 percent in 1985. The rate for women also decreased over the year--from 7.2 percent to 6.8 percent, respectively. Teenage unemployment continued to be above that of adults and stood at 17.7 percent in 1985 compared to 17.9 percent in 1984.

Unemployment by race varied widely in Florida, averaging 4.9 percent for whites and 11.8 percent for blacks. Within racial groups unemployment for men was lower than that for women. The rate for white men averaged 4.4 percent compared to 5.5 percent for white women. Unemployment for black men stood at 10.5 percent of the labor force and for black women it was 13.2 percent.

Unemployment rates for most groups of workers were lower in Florida than the national averages. The rate for adult men in Florida was 4.6 percent compared to 6.2 percent for the nation. Adult female unemployment at 5.8 percent was lower than the national rate of 6.6 percent. White unemployment stood at 4.9 percent for Florida and 6.percent nationally, while black unemployment of 11.8 percent was lower than the U.S. rate of 15.1 percent. Florida's teenage unemployment rate at 17.7 percent was lower than the national average of 18.6 percent.

Florida 1985 Annual Averages
Civilian Noninstitutional Population
16 Years and Over

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
TOTAL	5,338,000	5,019,000	319,000	6.0
Men	2,969,000	2,811,000	159,000	5.3
Women	2,369,000	2,208,000	161,000	6.8
Men (20 years and over)	2,780,000	2,651,000	129,000	4.6
Women (20 years and over)	2,199,000	2,072,000	127,000	5.8
Both sexes (16-19 years)	359,000	296,000	63,000	17.7
WHITE	4,443,000	4,225,000	218,000	4.9
Men	2,491,000	2,381,000	110,000	4.4
Women	1,952,000	1,844,000	108,000	5.5
Both sexes (16-19 years)	296,000	254,000	42,000	14.2
BLACK	826,000	729,000	97,000	11.8
Men	443,000	397,000	47,000	10.5
Women	383,000	332,000	51,000	13.2
Both sexes (16-19 years)	59,000	38,000	21,000	35.9
HISPANIC	585,000	549,000	36,000	6.1
Men	344,000	326,000	18,000	5.2
Women	241,000	223,000	18,000	7.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Due to rounding, figures may not add.

Note: Because these data are based on sample estimates they are subject to sampling error. Standard error tables can be found in the 1985 Geographic Profiles of Employment and Unemployment and can be used to compute error ranges for sample estimates at the 90 percent confidence level.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

Rebecca Rust, Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Published Industry Title	March Preliminary 1986	February Final 1986	March Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4505.3	4510.9	4368.0	-5.6	-0.1	137.3	3.1
MINING (1)	9.5	9.4	10.3	0.1	1.1	-0.8	-7.8
CONSTRUCTION	338.9	341.9	334.0	-3.0	-0.9	4.9	1.5
MANUFACTURING	519.1	519.1	512.9	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	315.7	314.0	306.0	1.7	0.5	9.7	3.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.1	204.1	206.4	-1.0	-0.5	-3.3	-1.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.6	243.0	241.9	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.7
TRADE	1216.2	1216.4	1179.7	-0.2	*	36.5	3.1
WHOLESALE (1)	254.0	253.4	245.0	0.6	0.2	9.0	3.7
RETAIL	965.2	965.8	937.5	-0.6	-0.1	27.7	3.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	318.1	318.8	316.3	-0.7	-0.2	1.8	0.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	329.2	327.8	313.1	1.4	0.4	16.1	5.1
SERVICES	1166.6	1169.3	1106.9	-2.7	-0.2	59.7	5.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	113.9	114.6	107.7	-0.7	-0.6	6.2	5.8
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	315.1	312.3	293.3	2.8	0.9	21.8	7.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	3823.1	3826.9	3698.8	-3.8	-0.1	124.3	3.4
GOVERNMENT	682.2	684.0	669.2	-1.8	-0.3	13.0	1.9

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985										1986			Over-the-Year Change	
	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4368.0	4377.2	4405.8	4416.2	4442.9	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.3	3.1	137.3
MINING (1)	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	-7.8	-0.8
CONSTRUCTION	334.0	332.4	334.8	333.2	334.5	333.9	332.0	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.9	1.5	4.9
MANUFACTURING	512.9	512.3	513.6	513.4	517.2	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.1	1.2	6.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	306.0	306.1	307.7	308.8	308.2	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.7	3.2	9.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.4	205.7	206.1	205.2	206.9	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.1	-1.6	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	241.9	243.2	244.5	244.7	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	243.6	0.7	1.7
TRADE	1179.7	1180.8	1191.7	1197.0	1211.2	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1216.2	3.1	36.5
WHOLESALE (1)	245.0	245.4	246.7	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	3.7	9.0
RETAIL	937.5	937.9	945.5	949.7	960.5	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	965.2	3.0	27.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	314.3	316.2	317.9	317.1	323.9	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	318.1	0.6	1.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	313.1	312.0	314.1	317.1	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.0	329.2	5.1	16.1
SERVICES	1106.9	1115.3	1123.2	1128.7	1136.2	1141.3	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.6	5.4	59.7
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	107.7	109.7	110.3	110.7	111.9	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.9	5.8	6.2
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	293.3	293.6	295.3	296.7	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	315.1	7.4	21.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	3698.8	3706.2	3732.1	3744.3	3773.8	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3823.1	3.4	124.3
GOVERNMENT	669.2	671.0	673.7	671.9	669.1	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	1.9	13.0

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/24/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MARCH 1986	* FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,569,600	4,540,200	4,430,300	29,400	.6	139,300	3.1
MINING	9,500	9,400	10,300	100	1.1	- 800	- 7.8
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,100	8,000	8,900	100	1.3	- 800	- 9.0
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,200	4,200	5,000	0	.0	- 800	-16.0
CONSTRUCTION	337,000	336,700	332,200	300	.1	4,800	1.4
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	95,400	96,200	91,500	- 800	- .8	3,900	4.3
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	48,700	48,200	48,700	500	1.0	0	.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	192,900	192,300	192,000	600	.3	900	.5
MANUFACTURING	522,100	522,000	515,900	100	.0	6,200	1.2
DURABLE GOODS	315,700	314,000	306,000	1,700	.5	9,700	3.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,400	27,400	26,400	0	.0	1,000	3.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,000	13,800	13,100	200	1.4	900	6.9
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,000	24,200	23,400	- 200	- .8	600	2.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,400	5,400	5,400	0	.0	0	.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,600	36,200	35,700	400	1.1	900	2.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,000	44,700	45,200	300	.7	- 200	- .4
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	81,000	80,300	77,900	700	.9	3,100	4.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	58,200	58,100	55,900	100	.2	2,300	4.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,300	15,200	14,300	100	.7	1,000	7.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,800	8,700	8,700	100	1.1	100	1.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	206,400	208,000	209,900	- 1,600	- .8	- 3,500	- 1.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	48,300	49,300	50,200	- 1,000	- 2.0	- 1,900	- 3.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/24/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MARCH 1986	* FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	11,700	12,100	13,200	- 400	- 3.3	- 1,500	-11.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	.0	- 100	- 5.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	.0	0	.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,500	31,800	33,200	- 300	- .9	- 1,700	- 5.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,300	15,300	15,100	0	.0	200	1.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	59,700	59,600	57,400	100	.2	2,300	4.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,900	25,200	26,700	- 300	- 1.2	- 1,800	- 6.7
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	.0	200	10.5
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,700	17,900	18,200	- 200	- 1.1	- 500	- 2.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,600	2,500	2,800	100	4.0	- 200	- 7.1
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	243,600	243,000	241,900	600	.2	1,700	.7
TRANSPORTATION	136,500	136,300	134,100	200	.1	2,400	1.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,800	0	.0	- 700	- 8.0
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,100	7,900	7,900	200	2.5	200	2.5
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,200	46,500	46,300	- 300	- .6	- 100	- .2
WATER TRANSPORTATION	14,900	15,000	15,400	- 100	- .7	- 500	- 3.2
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,900	43,700	40,600	200	.5	3,300	8.1
COMMUNICATION	71,900	71,800	73,800	100	.1	- 1,900	- 2.6
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,200	34,900	34,000	300	.9	1,200	3.5
TRADE	1,235,500	1,223,300	1,198,500	12,200	1.0	37,000	3.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	254,000	253,400	245,000	600	.2	9,000	3.7
DURABLE GOODS	149,700	148,900	145,000	800	.5	4,700	3.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/24/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MARCH 1986	* FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,300	104,500	100,000	- 200	- .2	4,300	4.3
RETAIL TRADE	981,500	969,900	953,500	11,600	1.2	28,000	2.9
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,400	44,000	40,600	400	.9	3,800	9.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	120,000	118,400	117,500	1,600	1.4	2,500	2.1
FOOD STORES	162,900	162,800	156,000	100	.1	6,900	4.4
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	108,900	108,000	102,900	900	.8	6,000	5.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,800	53,300	51,600	500	.9	2,200	4.3
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	48,100	47,700	46,900	400	.8	1,200	2.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	333,000	324,600	33 ,200	8,400	2.6	1,800	.5
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	110,400	111,100	106,800	- 700	- .6	3,600	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	329,200	327,800	313,100	1,400	.4	16,100	5.1
BANKING	72,100	72,000	70,000	100	.1	2,100	3.0
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	59,500	59,400	55,600	100	.2	3,900	7.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS	52,400	52,200	49,500	200	.4	2,900	5.9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,400	32,900	29,300	500	1.5	4,100	14.0
REAL ESTATE	87,200	86,700	86,600	500	.6	600	.7
SERVICES	1,193,200	1,180,900	1,132,400	12,300	1.0	60,800	5.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	124,200	120,600	117,500	3,600	3.0	6,700	5.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	59,500	58,700	59,000	800	1.4	500	.8
BUSINESS SERVICES	227,700	226,300	216,600	1,400	.6	11,100	5.1
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	44,200	44,300	42,600	- 100	- .2	1,600	3.8
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,600	18,400	18,200	200	1.1	400	2.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/24/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MARCH 1986	* FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,600	7,500	7,100	100	1.3	500	7.0
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	74,500	72,200	72,000	2,300	3.2	2,500	3.5
HEALTH SERVICES	315,100	312,300	293,300	2,800	.9	21,800	7.4
LEGAL SERVICES	42,300	41,800	39,700	500	1.2	2,600	6.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	47,800	48,100	49,000	- 300	- .6	- 1,200	- 2.4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	58,500	58,400	57,300	100	.2	1,200	2.1
GOVERNMENT	699,500	697,100	686,000	2,400	.3	13,500	2.0
FEDERAL	104,600	104,700	101,200	- 100	- .1	3,400	3.4
STATE AND LOCAL	594,900	592,400	584,800	2,500	.4	10,100	1.7
STATE	144,700	144,600	140,900	100	.1	3,800	2.7
LOCAL	450,200	447,800	443,900	2,400	.5	6,300	1.4

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MARCH 1986	♦ FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985	MARCH 1986	♦ FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985	MARCH 1986	♦ FEBRUARY 1986	MARCH 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	368.94	372.79	396.77	43.1	42.8	46.9	8.56	8.71	8.46
PHOSPHATE ROCK	386.58	371.11	413.09	37.9	36.1	41.6	10.20	10.28	9.93
MANUFACTURING	327.59	326.38	315.50	41.0	40.9	40.5	7.99	7.98	7.79
DURABLE GOODS	336.96	336.15	327.39	41.6	41.5	41.6	8.10	8.10	7.87
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	302.06	300.92	262.96	40.6	40.5	38.9	7.44	7.43	6.76
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	241.04	249.31	238.76	38.2	39.2	39.4	6.31	6.36	6.06
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	390.08	389.69	371.91	46.0	45.9	46.2	8.48	8.49	8.05
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	422.86	406.59	385.67	44.7	43.3	42.9	9.46	9.39	8.99
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	315.13	311.41	307.69	42.7	41.8	41.3	7.38	7.45	7.45
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	366.34	362.10	350.67	42.4	42.4	42.3	8.64	8.54	8.29
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	338.22	338.99	371.07	40.7	40.5	44.6	8.31	8.37	8.32
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	384.48	377.61	338.25	40.6	40.3	37.5	9.47	9.37	9.02
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	320.19	330.65	328.92	41.8	42.5	41.9	7.66	7.78	7.85
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	246.64	240.19	218.21	40.3	40.3	37.3	6.12	5.96	5.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	314.38	314.77	302.22	40.1	40.2	39.3	7.84	7.83	7.69
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	288.69	307.02	304.50	41.3	43.0	42.0	6.99	7.14	7.25
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	283.80	291.20	305.45	43.0	45.5	41.9	6.60	6.40	7.29
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	239.45	242.63	247.13	35.9	37.1	37.5	6.67	6.54	6.59
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	183.39	184.27	188.12	35.2	35.3	35.9	5.21	5.22	5.24
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	556.97	534.24	496.76	48.9	47.7	44.0	11.39	11.20	11.29
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	335.53	328.50	306.42	37.7	36.5	35.1	8.90	9.00	8.73
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	441.34	437.75	416.66	43.1	42.5	41.5	10.24	10.30	10.04
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	260.94	263.76	241.49	40.9	42.0	41.0	6.38	6.28	5.89
COMMUNICATION	489.95	501.70	476.41	41.0	41.6	39.9	11.95	12.06	11.94
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	488.75	489.18	483.75	42.5	42.5	43.0	11.50	11.51	11.25
BANKING	244.33	243.39	228.28	39.6	39.9	39.7	6.17	6.10	5.75

♦ REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, MARCH 1986

Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS					
Total Initial Claims	32,619	31,906	36,302	2.23	-10.15
Interstate Initial Claims	4,157	3,726	3,809	11.57	9.14
Intrastate Initial Claims	28,462	28,180	32,493	1.00	-12.41
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS					
Services	8,919	8,681	8,402	2.74	6.15
Trade	4,132	4,082	4,014	1.22	2.94
Construction	5,170	5,026	4,567	2.87	13.20
Manufacturing	6,078	5,629	5,968	7.98	1.84
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,243	2,750	5,164	-18.44	-56.56
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1,062	1,132	3,018	- 6.18	-64.81
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	702	742	708	- 5.39	- 0.85
Information Not Available	156	138	652	13.04	-76.07
CONTINUED CLAIMS					
Total Weeks Claimed	251,293	254,347	226,928	- 1.20	10.74
Interstate Weeks Claimed	28,706	29,753	31,626	- 3.52	- 9.23
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	222,586	224,594	195,302	- 0.89	13.97
ECONOMIC					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	179,119	189,464	209,169	- 5.46	-14.37
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,473,799	1,517,219	1,339,469	- 2.86	10.03
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	8,782,209	8,714,959	7,905,919	0.77	11.08

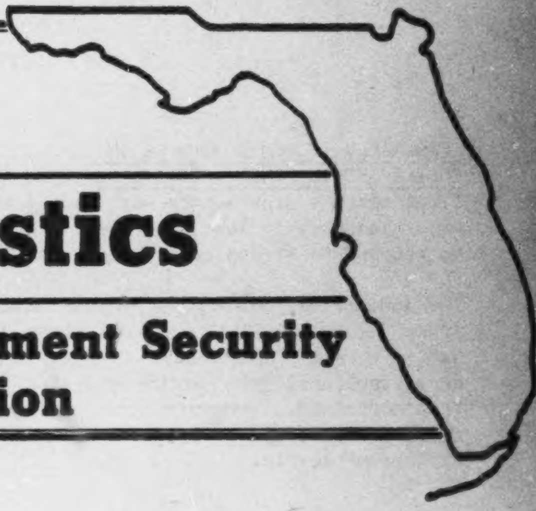
Source: Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

Definitions: Intial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benifit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

7/21/86 S1765-3

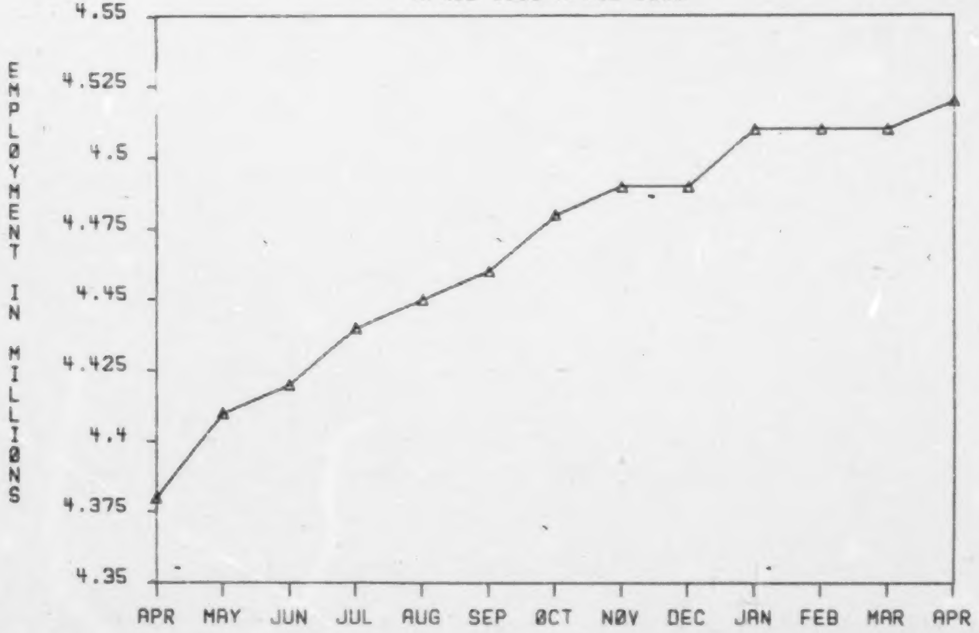


FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS: Growth in nonagricultural jobs over the year was 143,700 or 3.3 percent in April. The services industry gained the highest number of new jobs but the finance, insurance, and real estate industry grew at the fastest pace over the year. Both construction and manufacturing exhibited improved employment growth over the month. The Florida unemployment rate at 5.8 percent in April was 1.3 percentage points below the national rate of 7.1 percent (seasonally adjusted).

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
APRIL 1985-APRIL 1986



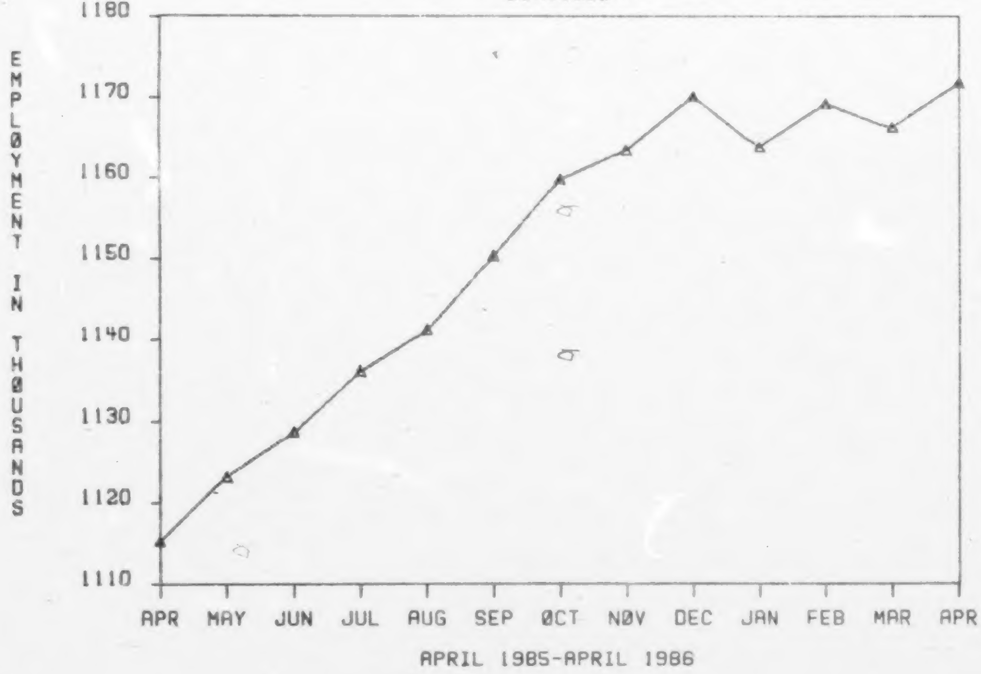
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: June 1986 **Letter No. 440**

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED GROWTH IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IMPROVED SLIGHTLY OVER THE MONTH BUT HAS STILL EXHIBITED SOFTER GROWTH SINCE LAST FALL: Total nonagricultural jobs statewide in April grew by 3.3 percent over the year (last month's growth rate was 3.1 percent). The level of nonagricultural jobs in April was 4,520,900. The only major industry to lose employment over the year was mining (down by 6,900 jobs or 0.7 percent). Mining continued to respond to strong competition and lower demand in the international phosphate market.

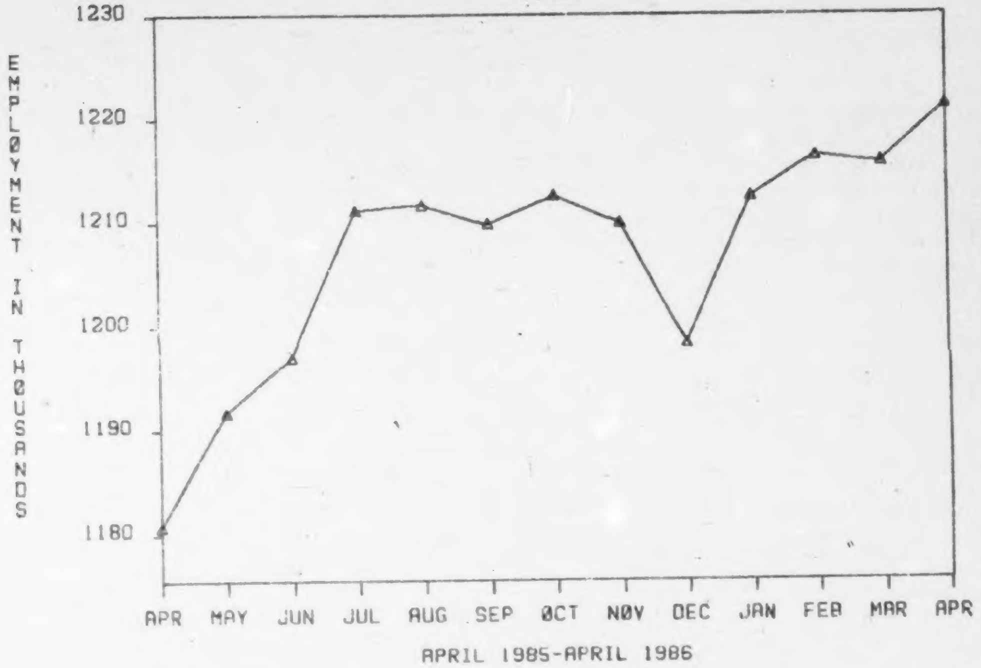
The industries gaining the highest number of new jobs in April over the year were services (up by 56,600) and trade (up by 40,500). The services industry is the second largest industry (1,171,900) in the state barely behind trade (1,221,300). These two industries together in April accounted for 52.9 percent of total nonagricultural jobs in the state. The industry which gained the least number of new jobs over the year was transportation, communications, and public utilities, increasing employment by only 800. This industry has responded to deregulation, technological changes, and strikes which have caused very volatile monthly changes in employment levels.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
SERVICES

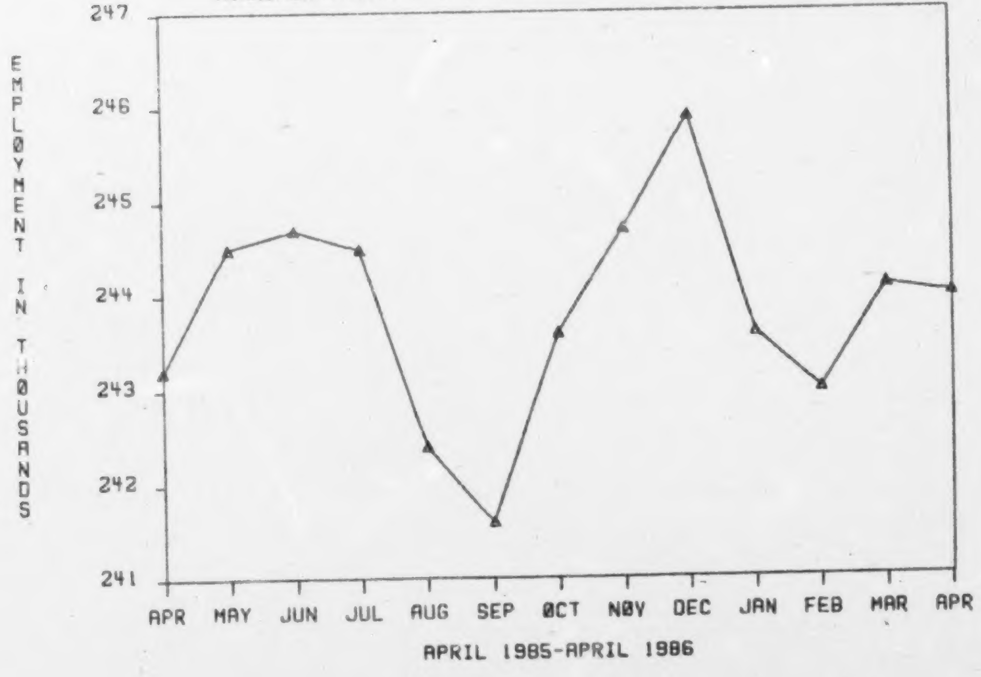


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

NØNAGRICULTURAL EMPLØYMENT (SEASØNALLY ADJUSTED)
TRADE



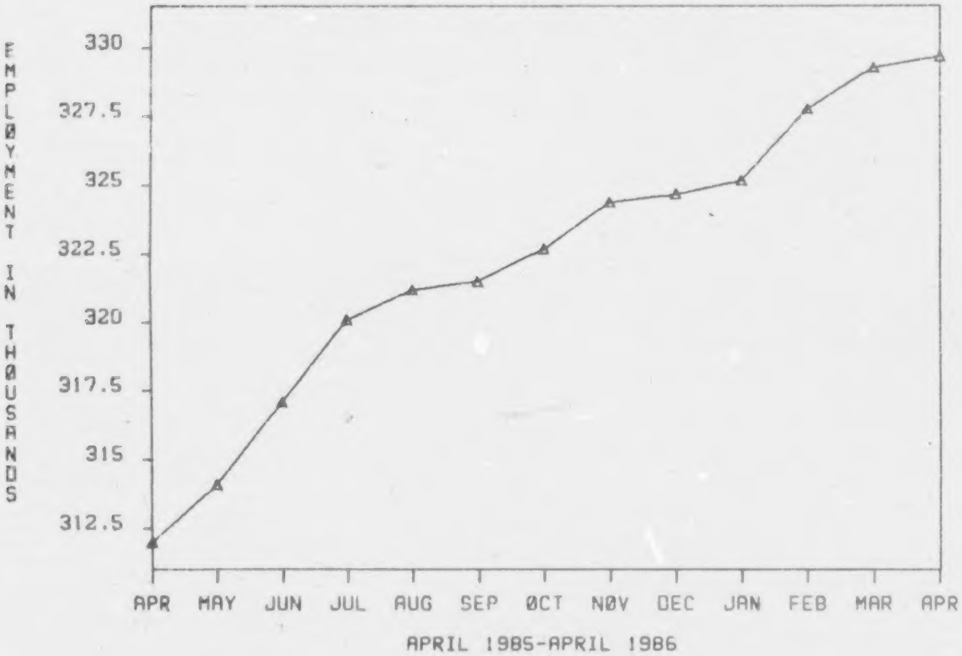
NØNAGRICULTURAL EMPLØYMENT (SEASØNALLY ADJUSTED)
TRANSPØRTATIØN, CØMMUNICATIØN, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

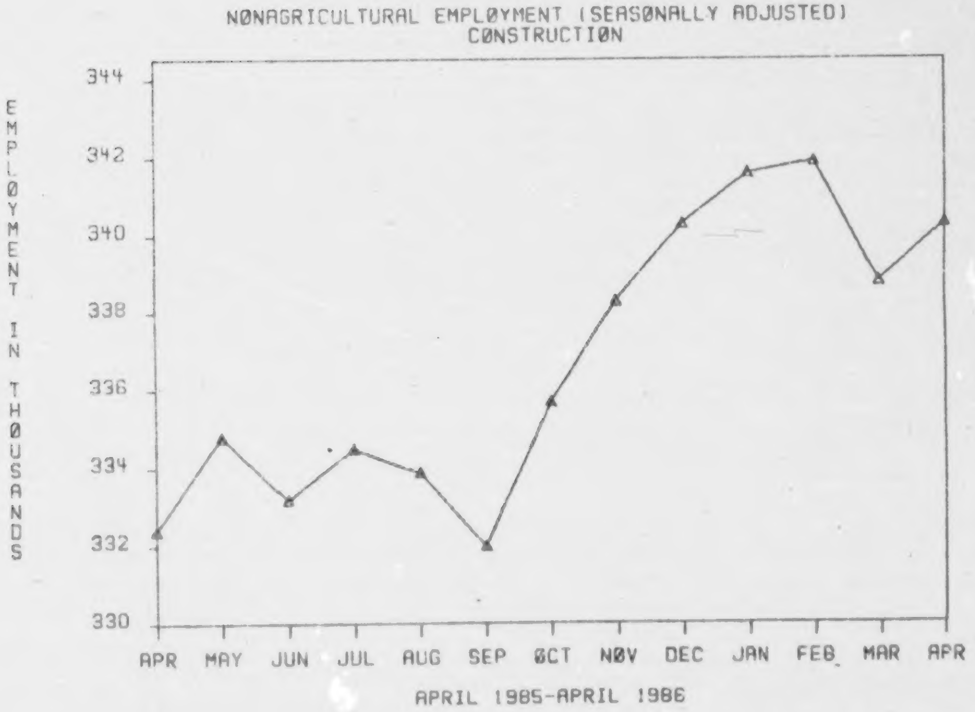
In terms of rate of employment growth, the fastest growing industry for the second month in a row was finance, insurance, and real estate. It grew by 5.7 percent. Most of this rapid growth in new jobs was concentrated in insurance agents, brokers, and service and credit agencies other than banks. The second fastest growing industry in April was services employment at 5.1 percent over the year. Small components within the services industry with rapid job growth in April were motion pictures and legal services employment. The largest components in services were health services, business services, and hotels and other lodging places employment. Services employment growth has slowed during 1986.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

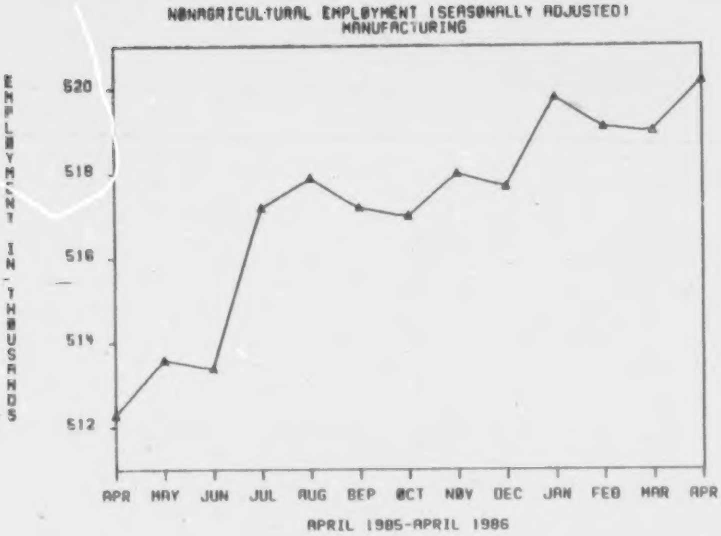


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Construction employment which had exhibited slower growth in 1986 (despite lower interest rates) made a slight rebound in April. This industry gained 1,500 jobs over the month in April after declining in March. Hopefully the April data were showing a lagged response to lower interest rates. The softness in construction employment growth could have been due to the fact that pent-up housing demand has already been satisfied or consumers were waiting to see if interest rates had bottomed-out yet. Long-term interest rates had risen slightly in recent weeks due probably to fears of inflation. Real interest rates (adjusted for inflation) may still be too high to ensure a resurgence in housing demand.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Manufacturing employment, although volatile over the month, did finally gain new jobs in April after dropping employment levels in February and March. Manufacturing increased employment by 1,200 new jobs over the month (or 7,900 over the year) to a level of 520,200 in April. Most of the new jobs over the month in manufacturing were concentrated in electrical and electronic equipment.

HOW THE OTHER STATES DID: Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 2 percent or more between April of 1985 and 1986 in 26 states and the District of Columbia. Arizona, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Virginia experienced the most job growth over the year, with increases of 4 percent or more. The eight states with decreases in employment over the year were Alaska, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

Nearly every state reported over-the-year job gains in finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and government. In contrast, 31 states experienced reductions in manufacturing. Of the states with manufacturing employment declines, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas accounted for over half of the job losses. Mining declines also were reported for 31 states. Texas, with a decline of over 40,000 jobs concentrated in oil and gas extraction, accounted for over a third of the mining employment losses.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR APRIL BELOW MONTH AND YEAR-AGO LEVELS: The seasonally adjusted statewide unemployment rate for April was 5.8 percent. This was equivalent to 321,000 jobless Floridians. The number of unemployed has declined by 30,000 over the year. The unemployment rate had appeared to be on a slight upward trend since last October, but recent forecasts have predicted declining unemployment rates responding to stronger domestic tourism, the lower value of the dollar, and the drop in petroleum prices.

Florida's unemployment rate of 5.8 percent compared favorably to the national rate of 7.1 percent in April. The spread between the national unemployment rate and Florida's rate widened to 1.3 percentage points. The national jobless rate for teenagers rose from 18.2 percent to 19.6 percent in April while the national rate for adult workers declined by two-tenths of a percentage point. A troubling aspect of the national April data was that the number of persons working part time for economic reasons rose to the highest level in over 2 years. Most of the increase occurred among workers whose hours had been cut back.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

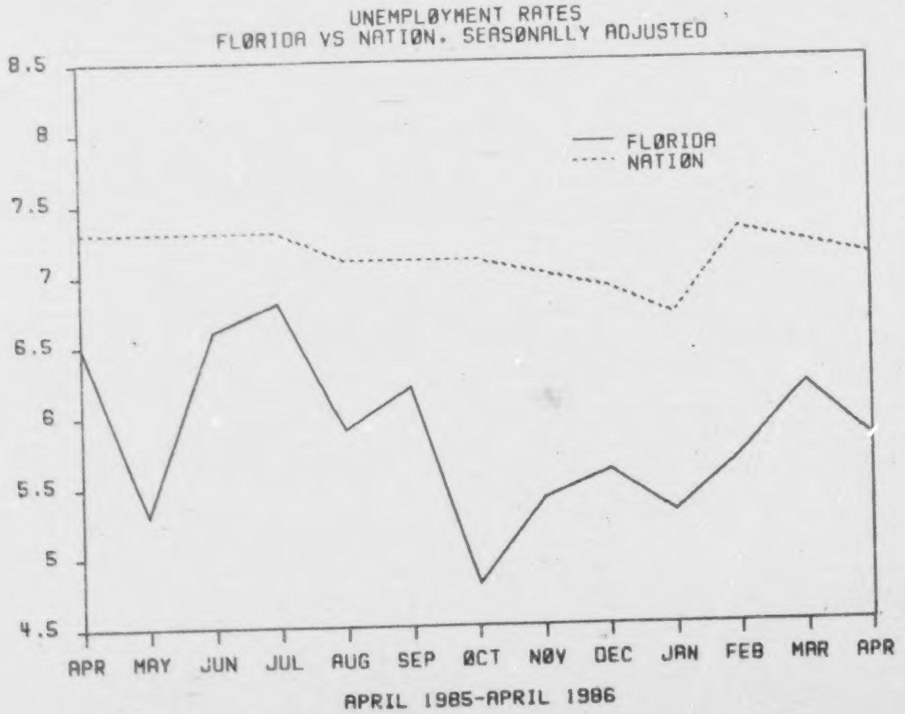
State of Florida	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,525,000	5,489,000	5,374,000	151,000	2.8
Employment	5,204,000	5,147,000	5,023,000	181,000	3.6
Unemployment	321,000	342,000	351,000	30,000	-8.5
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.2	6.5	-0.7	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,445,300	5,439,100	5,293,100	152,200	2.9
Employment	5,148,900	5,123,500	4,968,400	180,500	3.6
Unemployment	296,400	315,600	324,700	- 28,300	-8.7
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.8	6.1	-0.7	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

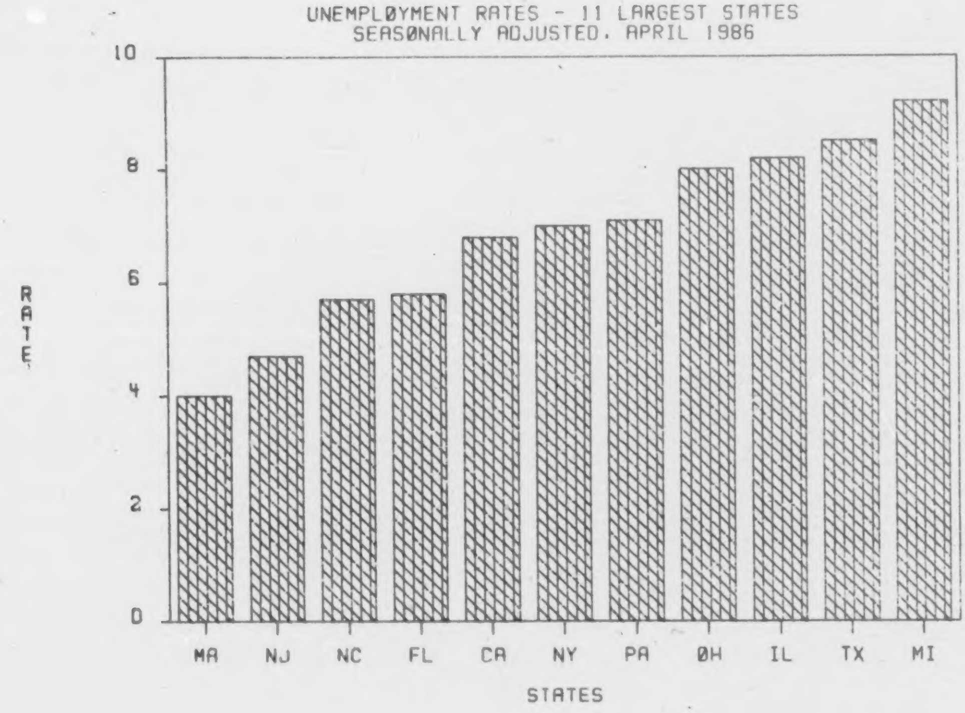
FLORIDA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINED AS THE FOURTH LOWEST AMONG THE LARGEST STATES: The large states which had lower unemployment rates than Florida were Massachusetts (4.0 percent), New Jersey (4.7 percent), and North Carolina (5.7 percent). The highest unemployment rates among the eleven largest states in the nation were Michigan (9.2 percent) and Texas (8.5 percent).

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted

Eleven Largest States, April 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	4.0	Pennsylvania	7.1
New Jersey	4.7	Ohio	8.0
North Carolina	5.7	Illinois	8.2
Florida	5.8	Texas	8.5
California	6.8	Michigan	9.2
New York	7.0		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Published Industry Title	April Preliminary 1986	March Final 1986	April Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4520.9	4505.1	4377.2	15.8	0.4	143.7	3.3
MINING (1)	9.5	9.5	10.2	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-6.9
CONSTRUCTION	340.3	338.8	332.4	1.5	0.4	7.9	2.4
MANUFACTURING	520.2	519.0	512.3	1.2	0.2	7.9	1.5
DURABLE GOODS (1)	315.6	315.4	306.1	0.2	*	9.5	3.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	204.1	203.3	205.7	0.8	0.4	-1.6	-0.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.0	244.1	243.2	-0.1	*	-0.8	0.3
TRADE	1221.3	1215.8	1180.8	5.5	0.5	40.5	3.4
WHOLESALE (1)	253.9	254.0	245.4	-0.1	*	8.5	3.5
RETAIL	970.1	964.8	937.9	5.3	0.5	32.2	3.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	322.7	319.0	316.2	3.7	1.2	6.5	2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	329.7	329.3	312.0	0.4	0.1	17.7	5.7
SERVICES	1171.9	1166.4	1115.3	5.5	0.5	56.6	5.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	115.6	113.3	109.7	2.3	2.0	5.9	5.4
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	315.2	314.6	293.6	0.6	0.2	21.6	7.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	3836.9	3822.9	3706.2	14.0	0.4	130.7	3.5
GOVERNMENT	684.0	682.2	671.0	1.8	0.3	13.0	1.9

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985									1986				Over-the-Year Change	
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4377.2	4405.8	4416.2	4442.9	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4520.9	3.3	143.7
MINING (1)	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	-6.9	-0.7
CONSTRUCTION	332.4	334.8	333.2	334.5	333.9	332.8	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	340.3	2.4	7.9
MANUFACTURING	512.3	513.6	513.4	517.2	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	1.5	7.9
DURABLE GOODS (1)	306.1	307.7	308.8	308.2	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	315.6	3.1	9.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	205.7	206.1	205.2	206.9	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	204.1	-0.8	-1.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.2	244.5	244.7	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	244.0	0.3	0.8
TRADE	1180.8	1191.7	1197.0	1211.2	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.3	3.4	40.5
WHOLESALE (1)	245.4	246.7	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.9	3.5	8.5
RETAIL	937.9	945.5	949.7	960.5	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.0	970.1	3.4	32.2
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	316.2	317.9	317.1	323.9	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.0	318.0	319.0	322.7	2.1	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	312.0	314.1	317.1	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	329.7	5.7	17.7
SERVICES	1115.3	1123.2	1128.7	1136.2	1141.3	1150.1	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1171.9	5.1	56.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	109.7	110.3	110.7	111.9	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	115.6	5.4	5.9
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	293.6	295.3	296.7	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	315.2	7.4	21.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	3706.2	3732.1	3744.3	3773.8	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3836.9	3.5	130.7
GOVERNMENT	671.0	673.7	671.9	669.1	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.0	1.9	13.0

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 05/20/86

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	APRIL 1986	* MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,565,100	4,569,400	4,420,300	- 4,300	- .1	144,800	3.3
MINING	9,500	9,500	10,200	0	.0	- 700	- 6.9
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,100	8,100	8,700	0	.0	- 600	- 6.9
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,300	4,200	5,000	100	2.4	- 700	-14.0
CONSTRUCTION	337,500	336,900	329,600	600	.2	7,900	2.4
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	95,200	94,900	90,300	300	.3	4,900	5.4
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	48,900	48,900	48,300	0	.0	600	1.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	193,400	193,100	191,000	300	.2	2,400	1.3
MANUFACTURING	521,200	522,000	513,400	- 800	- .2	7,800	1.5
DURABLE GOODS	315,600	315,400	306,100	200	.1	9,500	3.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,500	27,400	26,600	100	.4	900	3.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,900	14,000	12,700	- 100	- .7	1,200	9.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	23,800	23,800	23,400	0	.0	400	1.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,400	5,300	100	1.9	200	3.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,400	36,500	36,200	- 100	- .3	200	.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,100	45,000	45,200	100	.2	- 100	- .2
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	81,000	80,700	78,400	300	.4	2,600	3.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	58,400	58,500	55,500	- 100	- .2	2,900	5.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,200	15,300	14,300	- 100	- .7	900	6.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,800	8,800	8,500	0	.0	300	3.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	205,600	206,600	207,300	- 1,000	- .5	- 1,700	- .8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,900	48,300	47,900	- 400	- .8	0	.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 05/20/86

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

STATEWIDE	APRIL 1986	* MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	11,600	11,700	11,900	- 100	- .9	- 300	- 2.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,800	1,900	1,900	- 100	- 5.3	- 100	- 5.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	.0	100	4.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,400	31,600	33,000	- 200	- .6	- 1,600	- 4.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,300	15,300	15,100	0	.0	200	1.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	59,700	59,800	57,300	- 100	- .2	2,400	4.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,800	25,000	26,600	- 200	- .8	- 1,800	- 6.8
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	.0	200	10.5
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,700	17,600	18,500	100	.6	- 800	- 4.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,500	2,600	2,800	- 100	- 3.8	- 300	-10.7
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	244,000	244,100	243,200	- 100	.0	800	.3
TRANSPORTATION	136,700	136,900	135,600	- 200	- .1	1,100	.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,200	8,700	- 100	- 1.2	- 600	- 6.9
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,100	8,100	7,800	0	.0	300	3.8
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,700	46,800	46,400	- 100	- .2	300	.6
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,100	15,000	14,700	100	.7	400	2.7
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,400	43,500	42,700	- 100	- .2	700	1.6
COMMUNICATION	71,900	72,000	73,600	- 100	- .1	- 1,700	- 2.3
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,400	35,200	34,000	200	.6	1,400	4.1
TRADE	1,234,000	1,235,100	1,193,200	- 1,100	- .1	40,800	3.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	253,900	254,000	245,400	- 100	.0	8,500	3.5
DURABLE GOODS	149,200	149,400	145,300	- 200	- .1	3,900	2.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 05/20/86

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	APRIL 1986	* MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,700	104,600	100,100	100	.1	4,600	4.6
RETAIL TRADE	980,100	981,100	947,800	- 1,000	- .1	32,300	3.4
BLDG. MAT., GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,400	44,400	41,000	0	.0	3,400	8.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	117,500	119,100	115,500	- 1,600	- 1.3	2,000	1.7
FOOD STORES	164,000	163,100	155,900	900	.6	8,100	5.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	108,200	108,300	103,200	- 100	- .1	5,000	4.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,800	53,700	51,900	100	.2	1,900	3.7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,400	47,900	46,400	- 500	- 1.0	1,000	2.2
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	334,100	333,900	327,500	200	.1	6,600	2.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	110,700	110,700	106,400	0	.0	4,300	4.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	329,700	329,300	312,000	400	.1	17,700	5.7
BANKING	72,200	72,100	68,600	100	.1	3,600	5.2
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	59,900	59,600	55,700	300	.5	4,200	7.5
INSURANCE CARRIERS	52,400	52,500	49,700	- 100	- .2	2,700	5.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,300	33,200	29,600	100	.3	3,700	12.5
REAL ESTATE	86,900	86,900	86,000	0	.0	900	1.0
SERVICES	1,191,800	1,193,000	1,134,500	- 1,200	- .1	57,300	5.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	123,300	123,500	117,100	- 200	- .2	6,200	5.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	60,700	60,100	58,900	600	1.0	1,800	3.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	227,100	228,200	216,900	- 1,100	- .5	10,200	4.7
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	44,600	44,300	42,300	300	.7	2,300	5.4
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,400	18,600	18,000	- 200	- 1.1	400	2.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 PGM=CES598                                NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED          RUN DATE: 05/20/86
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 STATEWIDE                                 NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
                                                *                  CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:
                              APRIL        MARCH         APRIL       MONTH AGO            YEAR AGO
                              1986         1986          1985      NO.   PERCENT       NO.   PERCENT
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    MOTION PICTURES           7,800        7,600         7,300         200    2.6          500    6.8
    AMUSEMENT AND
    RECREATION SERVICES      73,100       74,100        72,100  -  1,000  - 1.3        1,000    1.4

    HEALTH SERVICES         315,200      314,600       293,600         600     .2       21,600    7.4

    LEGAL SERVICES           42,300       42,200        39,700         100     .2        2,600    6.5

    EDUCATIONAL SERVICES     47,900       47,900        48,900           0     .0  -     1,000  - 2.0
    MISCELLANEOUS
    SERVICES                 57,500       58,400        57,200  -      900  - 1.5          300     .5


 GOVERNMENT                 697,400      699,500       684,200  -  2,100  -  .3       13,200    1.9

   FEDERAL                  103,800      104,700       104,500  -      900  -  .9  -       700  -  .7

   STATE AND LOCAL          593,600      594,800       579,700  -  1,200  -  .2       13,900    2.4

    STATE                   144,400      144,600       139,800  -      200  -  .1        4,600    3.3

    LOCAL                   449,200      450,200       439,900  -  1,000  -  .2        9,300    2.1

  ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD_INDUSTRIAL_CLASSIFICATION_MANUAL,_1972.
  ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
  * REVISED
       THE_ABOVE_INFORMATION_IS_MADE_POSSIBLE_THROUGH_THE_COOPERATION_OF_LOCAL_EMPLOYERS
                         WHO_FURNISH_EMPLOYMENT_DATA_ON_A_MONTHLY_BASIS.

  SOURCE :   FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT
             AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
             PROGRAM.  PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR
             STATISTICS.
```

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APRIL 1986	* MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985	APRIL 1986	* MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985	APRIL 1986	* MARCH 1986	APRIL 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	381.02	369.79	389.93	44.1	43.2	46.2	8.64	8.56	8.44
PHOSPHATE ROCK	396.02	387.34	413.92	38.3	37.9	41.6	10.34	10.22	9.98
MANUFACTURING	326.79	327.98	319.87	40.9	41.1	40.8	7.99	7.98	7.84
DURABLE GOODS	338.58	337.74	331.01	41.8	41.8	41.9	8.10	8.08	7.90
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	296.86	302.74	252.59	39.9	40.8	37.7	7.44	7.42	6.70
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	249.94	241.29	239.85	39.8	38.3	39.0	6.28	6.30	6.15
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	429.66	402.90	383.36	49.5	47.4	46.3	8.68	8.50	8.28
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	401.21	422.86	386.90	42.1	44.7	42.1	9.53	9.46	9.19
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	309.32	311.33	321.32	41.8	42.3	42.9	7.40	7.36	7.49
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	352.73	362.48	346.92	41.4	42.1	41.3	8.52	8.61	8.40
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.06	341.53	373.88	40.2	41.0	45.1	8.31	8.33	8.29
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	389.16	379.49	342.79	41.8	40.5	38.3	9.31	9.37	8.95
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	333.25	323.33	324.09	43.0	42.1	42.7	7.75	7.68	7.59
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	249.38	246.64	222.09	39.9	40.3	37.9	6.25	6.12	5.86
NONDURABLE GOODS	311.65	315.97	306.14	39.7	40.2	39.4	7.85	7.86	7.77
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	285.07	291.99	295.30	40.9	41.3	40.9	6.97	7.07	7.22
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	284.27	284.46	300.88	43.6	43.1	41.5	6.52	6.60	7.25
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	251.12	239.45	236.02	36.5	35.9	36.2	6.88	6.67	6.52
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	182.27	183.39	190.69	35.6	35.2	36.6	5.12	5.21	5.21
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	533.10	555.34	576.00	46.6	48.8	50.0	11.44	11.38	11.52
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	340.50	335.53	308.43	37.5	37.7	34.5	9.08	8.90	8.94
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	434.47	445.12	411.67	42.1	43.3	40.8	10.32	10.28	10.09
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	265.10	260.57	239.03	41.1	41.1	41.0	6.45	6.34	5.83
COMMUNICATION	481.03	488.22	485.60	40.8	41.2	40.5	11.79	11.85	11.99
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	492.92	498.82	496.80	42.9	42.8	43.2	11.49	11.65	11.50
BANKING	233.78	244.95	229.91	38.2	39.7	39.3	6.12	6.17	5.85

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA): The Job Training Partnership Act, enacted in 1982, represents an entirely new concept in providing job-skill training for the nation's unemployed disadvantaged and dislocated workers. Funded in 1984 at $3.6 billion, this Act channels federal dollars through the states' Governors to local private industry councils for training programs. These local councils must be chaired by business persons and local business leaders must make up a majority of the council membership.

Over 16,000 local private and public leaders serve on 600 private industry councils nationwide. They set policy on what training programs are needed in their communities. Federal funds are used to establish local training programs that provide the disadvantaged unemployed with the skills to match identified local employment needs. Local programs are continually reviewed and evaluated on actual results such as the percentage of trainees employed, cost per placement, and other performance criteria.

The Job Training Partnership Act is designed to insure that public funds are spent effectively to provide needed job skills. Seventy percent of all funds must be used for training programs that lead to private sector employment. Administrative costs are limited to a maximum of 15 percent.

The Job Training Partnership Act specifically provides funds for the following types of training programs:

- On-The-Job Training (OJT) - reimbursement to employers for up to 50 percent of the first six months wages while new employees are trained.
- Customized Training - prepares job applicants to meet requirements for a job or group of jobs within a local company or group of companies. Companies must agree to hire screened individuals who satisfactorily complete training.
- Retraining - helps current employees gain new job skills in other jobs rather than being laid off.
- Dislocated Worker Programs - used to help those already unemployed, or facing layoffs due to plant closures, with little chance of returning to their former industry or occupation. Includes assistance in job search, skill training and retraining, and counseling.
- Pre-Employment Training - includes introduction to the world-of-work, awareness of what employers expect, bilingual education, remedial education and basic skill training. This may be provided in part through classroom training at local community colleges and/or vocational schools.

Source: National Alliance of Business.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

Rebecca Rust, Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
APRIL 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	34,946	32,829	38,865	6.45	-10.08
Interstate Initial Claims	4,400	4,132	4,155	6.49	5.90
Intrastate Initial Claims	30,546	28,697	34,710	6.44	-12.00
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	9,521	9,009	9,272	5.68	2.69
Trade	5,530	4,212	4,292	31.29	28.84
Construction	5,490	5,213	4,901	5.31	12.02
Manufacturing	5,958	6,109	6,209	- 2.47	- 4.04
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,025	2,219	7,424	- 8.74	-72.72
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1,124	1,072	1,311	4.85	-14.26
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	813	713	693	14.03	17.32
Information Not Available	85	150	608	-43.33	-86.02
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	259,201	248,817	246,364	4.17	5.21
Interstate Weeks Claimed	33,962	28,704	32,149	18.32	5.64
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	225,239	220,114	214,215	2.33	5.15
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	191,048	181,113	190,196	5.49	0.45
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,461,979	1,470,999	1,359,879	- 0.61	7.51
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	8,446,669	8,777,869	7,426,389	- 3.77	13.74
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	185,229	192,525	193,990	- 3.8	- 4.5
New Applications (month)	44,058	42,503	42,617	3.7	3.4
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	402,286	369,128	379,938	9.0	5.9
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	40,490	36,496	38,446	10.9	5.3
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	27,881	27,386	29,543	1.8	- 5.6
Placement Transactions (month)	20,471	19,792	20,491	3.4	0.1
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	147,670	133,815	158,442	10.4	- 6.8
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	135,205	122,449	144,975	10.4	- 6.7
Job Openings Filled (07-01-85 to date)	188,926	168,543	199,487	12.1	- 5.3
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	23,784	21,184	23,623	12.3	0.7

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Intial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benifit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

8/19/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA

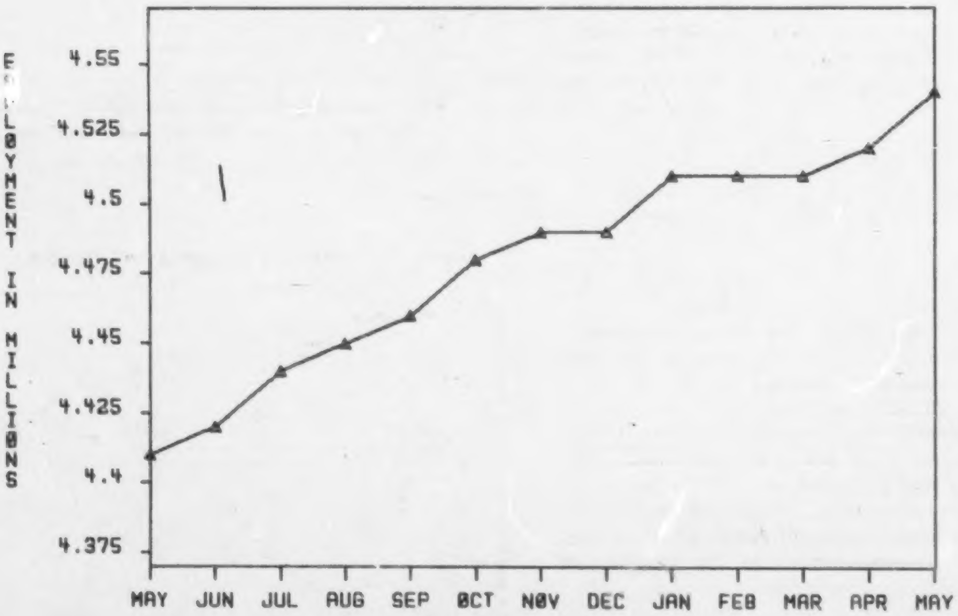
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Nonagricultural jobs have grown faster over the last two months, but are still slower than year-ago growth rates.
- Finance, insurance, and real estate employment grew the fastest (5.4 percent) with services gaining the most jobs (54,100) over the year.
- Construction showed employment losses since February.
- The Florida unemployment rate at 5.7 percent was 1.6 percentage points lower than the national rate.
- Among the nation's largest states, Florida experienced the third lowest unemployment rate.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
MAY 1985 - MAY 1986

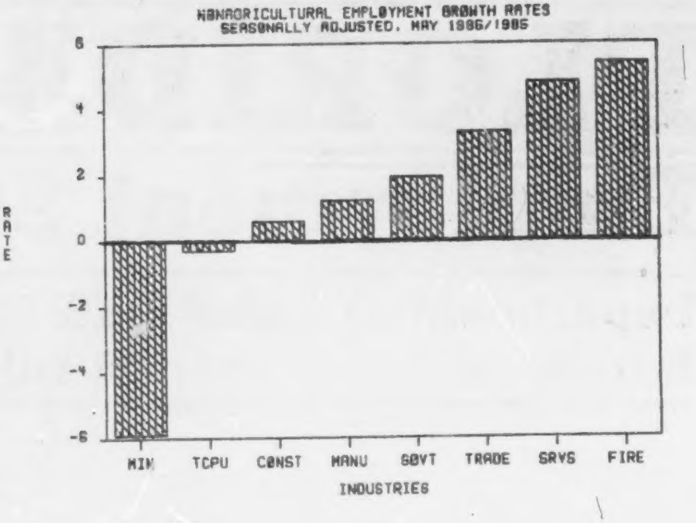


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: July 1986

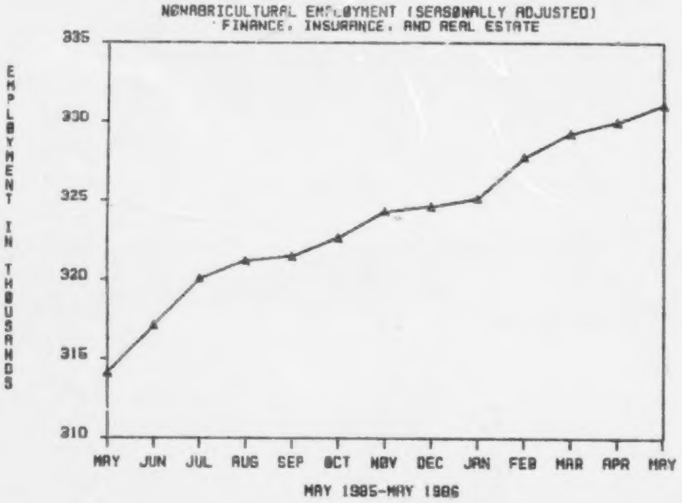
Letter No. 441

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH PICKED UP PACE: As can be seen on the front graph, seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment growth has picked up over the last two months. It had remained fairly flat in February and March. Total jobs over the year have grown by 3.0 percent or 130,200. In May, total nonagricultural employment reached a level of 4,536,000. All major industrial categories gained jobs over the year except for mining and transportation, communications, and public utilities. Both of these industries lost a small number of total jobs. Mining declined by 600 jobs (5.9 percent) and transportation, communications, and public utilities lost 700 jobs (0.3 percent).



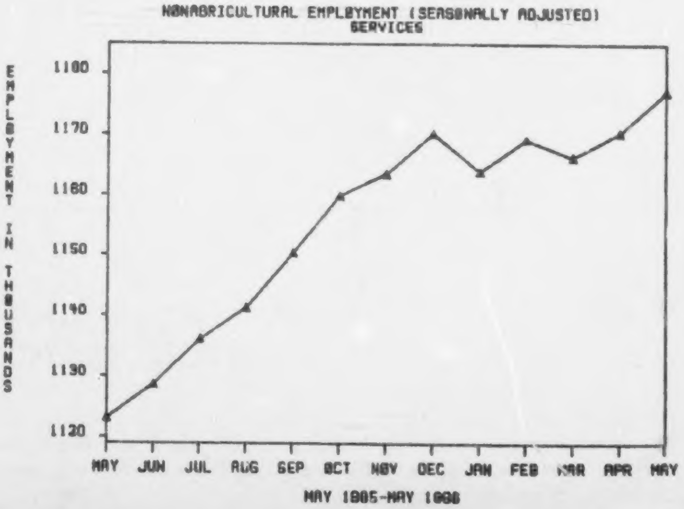
Source: See below.

FASTEST GROWTH: The fastest growing industry statewide for the third month in a row was finance, insurance, and real estate. It grew by 5.4 percent or 17,000 new jobs to a total of 331,100 in May over the year. In previous months it had always been the services industry which had grown the fastest. The components of the finance, insurance, and real estate industry which have contributed the most to this growth were credit agencies other than banks and insurance agents, brokers, and services employment. Real estate employment has actually lost some jobs over the year in May.



Source: See below.

HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEW JOBS: The services industry gained the highest number of new jobs in May over the year. Employment increased by 54,100 to a level of 1,177,300 with a relatively fast growth rate of 4.8 percent. The largest component within the services industry by far was health services, followed by business services and hotels and other lodging places employment. Services employment had slowed in December through April of this year but has picked up some in May, as can be seen on the graph.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

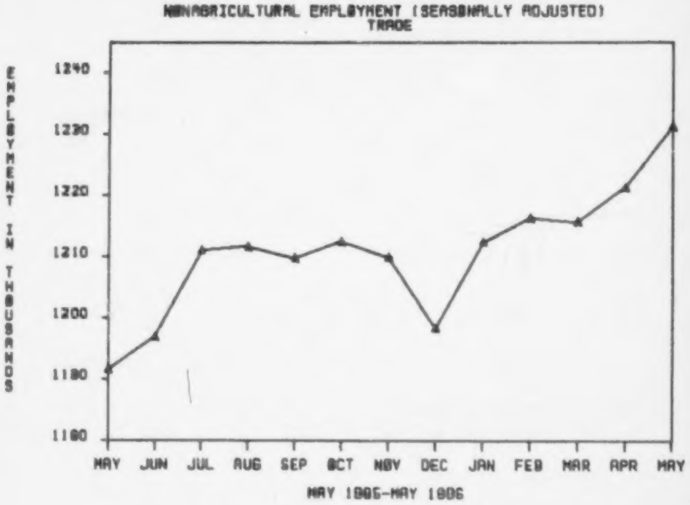
LARGEST INDUSTRY: Florida's largest employment sector was the trade industry in May. It reached a level of 1,231,300 with a gain of 39,600 new jobs over the year at 3.3 percent. The services industry was the second largest industrial sector. Trade employment was flat last summer and slower than usual in December, but has exhibited faster growth over the last two months. Eating and drinking places employment is by far the largest component within the trade industry followed by food stores employment.

VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: The industries which fluctuate the most over time and with the business cycle are construction and manufacturing. Many factors determine employment levels for these industries, such as interest rates, supply of existing residential or commercial properties, financial lending terms, personal income and employment, value of the U.S. dollar and foreign competition, federal spending, and consumer expectations. Construction employment grew rapidly from September to February, responding to lower mortgage interest rates. But since February there have been losses in construction jobs. Employment has decreased by 5,100 since February of this year. This could be the result of the satisfaction of previous pent-up demand for housing, consumer concerns over future tax reforms, the glut of commercial and residential properties in parts of Florida, stricter financial lending terms, or financial lending backlogs. Despite these recent declines, construction employment is still higher than one year ago by 2,000 jobs or 0.6 percent.

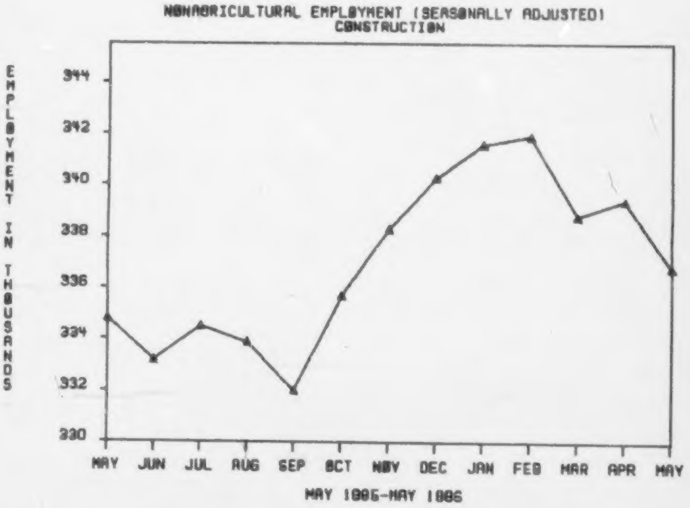
Manufacturing monthly employment levels have moved sporadically over the last year but are still on a slight upward trend. Manufacturing employment did decline barely over the month but was considerably higher over the year (6,200 new jobs or 1.2 percent).

THE OTHER STATES: Nonagricultural employment increased by 2 percent or more between May of 1985 and 1986 in 23 states and the District of Columbia. Arizona, New Hampshire, and Tennessee experienced the largest percentage job growth over the year, with increases of 4 percent or more. Of the 10 states reporting over-the-year employment declines, three had employment decreases of 2 percent or more--Louisiana (3.9 percent), Oklahoma (2.4 percent), and Wyoming (2.0 percent).

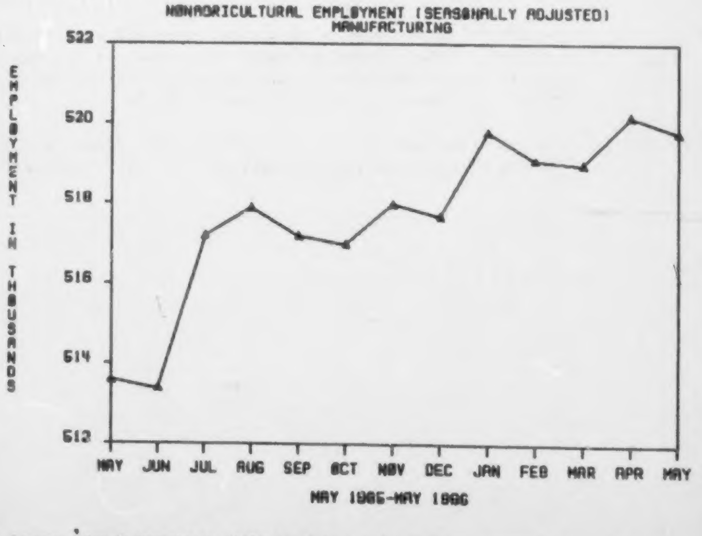
Nearly every state reported over-the-year job gains in finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and government. In contrast, 32 states experienced reductions in manufacturing. Of the states with manufacturing employment declines, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas accounted for over 60 percent of the job losses. Mining declines were reported for 31 states; Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas--with declines totaling 85,000 jobs, concentrated in oil and gas extraction--accounted for about three-fifths of the mining employment losses.



Source: See below.



Source: See below.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	May Preliminary 1986	April Final 1986	May Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4536.0	4519.2	4405.8	16.8	0.4	130.2	3.0
MINING (1)	9.6	9.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-5.9
CONSTRUCTION	336.8	339.4	334.8	-2.6	-0.8	2.0	0.6
MANUFACTURING	519.8	520.2	513.6	-0.4	*	6.2	1.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	317.1	316.2	307.7	0.9	0.3	9.4	3.1
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.0	203.5	206.1	-0.5	-0.2	-3.1	-1.5
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.8	243.9	244.5	-0.1	*	-0.7	-0.3
TRADE	1231.3	1221.4	1191.7	9.9	0.8	39.6	3.3
WHOLESALE (1)	254.7	253.8	246.7	0.9	0.4	8.0	3.2
RETAIL	977.1	970.3	945.5	6.8	0.7	31.6	3.3
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	323.7	322.3	317.9	1.4	0.4	5.8	1.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	331.1	330.0	314.1	1.1	0.3	17.0	5.4
SERVICES	1177.3	1170.4	1123.2	6.9	0.6	54.1	4.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.6	113.9	110.3	2.7	2.4	6.3	5.7
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	314.9	314.8	295.3	0.1	*	19.6	6.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	3849.7	3834.9	3732.1	14.8	0.4	117.6	3.2
GOVERNMENT	686.3	684.3	673.7	2.0	0.3	12.6	1.9

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1986 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY(P)	Over-the-Year Change %	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4405.8	4416.2	4442.9	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4536.0	3.0	130.2
MINING (1)	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	-5.9	-0.6
CONSTRUCTION	334.8	333.2	334.5	333.9	332.0	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	339.4	336.8	0.6	2.0
MANUFACTURING	513.6	513.4	517.2	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	519.8	1.2	6.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	307.7	308.0	308.2	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	317.1	3.1	9.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.1	205.2	206.9	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	203.0	-1.5	-3.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.5	244.7	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.8	-0.3	-0.7
TRADE	1191.7	1197.0	1211.2	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.4	1231.3	3.3	39.6
WHOLESALE (1)	246.7	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.7	3.2	8.0
RETAIL	945.5	949.7	960.5	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.9	970.3	977.1	3.3	31.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	317.9	317.1	323.9	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	319.0	322.3	323.7	1.8	5.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	314.1	317.1	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	5.4	17.0
SERVICES	1123.2	1128.7	1136.2	1141.3	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.3	4.8	54.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	110.3	110.7	111.9	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	116.6	5.7	6.3
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	295.3	296.7	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	314.9	6.6	19.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	3732.1	3744.3	3773.8	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3849.7	3.2	117.6
GOVERNMENT	673.7	671.9	669.1	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.3	1.9	12.6

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 06/21/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MAY 1986	* APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,561,300	4,563,400	4,429,600	- 2,100	.0	131,700	3.0
MINING	9,600	9,600	10,200	0	.0	- 600	- 5.9
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,200	8,100	8,800	100	1.2	- 600	- 6.8
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,300	4,300	5,000	0	.0	- 700	-14.0
CONSTRUCTION	336,400	336,600	334,300	- 200	- .1	2,100	.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	93,800	94,000	92,600	- 200	- .2	1,200	1.3
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,600	49,500	48,200	100	.2	1,400	2.9
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	193,000	193,100	193,500	- 100	- .1	- 500	- .3
MANUFACTURING	521,700	521,200	515,400	500	.1	6,300	1.2
DURABLE GOODS	317,100	316,200	307,700	900	.3	9,400	3.1
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,300	27,400	26,900	- 100	- .4	400	1.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,900	13,900	12,800	0	.0	1,100	8.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	23,800	23,900	23,300	- 100	- .4	500	2.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,500	5,300	0	.0	200	3.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,500	36,400	36,300	100	.3	200	.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,100	44,900	45,300	200	.4	- 200	- .4
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	81,300	81,400	78,600	- 100	- .1	2,700	3.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	59,200	58,600	56,200	600	1.0	3,000	5.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,600	15,300	14,400	300	2.0	1,200	8.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,900	8,900	8,600	0	.0	300	3.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	204,600	205,000	207,700	- 400	- .2	- 3,100	- 1.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,800	47,900	47,900	- 100	- .2	- 100	- .2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 06/21/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MAY 1986	* APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	11,400	11,500	12,000	- 100	- .9	- 600	- 5.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,800	1,900	100	5.6	0	.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	.0	0	.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,000	31,100	32,800	- 100	- .3	- 1,800	- 5.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,100	15,200	15,300	- 100	- .7	- 200	- 1.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	59,600	59,700	57,600	- 100	- .2	2,000	3.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,700	24,800	26,300	- 100	- .4	- 1,600	- 6.1
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	.0	200	10.5
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,700	17,700	18,700	0	.0	- 1,000	- 5.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,300	2,300	2,900	0	.0	- 600	-20.7
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	243,800	243,900	244,500	- 100	.0	- 700	- .3
TRANSPORTATION	136,100	136,800	136,800	- 700	- .5	- 700	- .5
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,200	8,100	8,700	100	1.2	- 500	- 5.7
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,400	8,300	7,900	100	1.2	500	6.3
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,200	46,500	46,500	- 300	- .6	- 300	- .6
WATER TRANSPORTATION	14,700	14,900	15,300	- 200	- 1.3	- 600	- 3.9
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,300	43,800	42,700	- 500	- 1.1	600	1.4
COMMUNICATION	72,200	71,800	73,500	400	.6	- 1,300	- 1.8
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,500	35,300	34,200	200	.6	1,300	3.8
TRADE	1,234,700	1,234,100	1,194,900	600	.0	39,800	3.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	254,700	253,800	246,700	900	.4	8,000	3.2
DURABLE GOODS	149,900	149,000	146,500	900	.6	3,400	2.3

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598　NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED　RUN DATE: 06/21/86

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MAY 1986	* APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,800	104.800	100.200	0	.0	4.600	4.6
RETAIL TRADE	980,000	980.300	948.200	- 300	.0	31,800	3.4
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,900	44,600	41.700	300	.7	3,200	7.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	119.500	118.400	117.400	1.100	.9	2,100	1.8
FOOD STORES	164,200	163,600	155,600	600	.4	8,600	5.5
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	109,500	108,200	104,300	1,300	1.2	5.200	5.0
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,700	53.800	51.600	- 100	- .2	2,100	4.1
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	48.000	47,600	46.700	400	.8	1,300	2.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	329,900	333,700	324,100	- 3,800	- 1.1	5,800	1.8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	110,300	110.400	106.800	- 100	- .1	3,500	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	331.100	330,000	314.100	1,100	.3	17,000	5.4
BANKING	73,000	72,300	68,900	700	1.0	4,100	6.0
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,100	59,600	56,200	500	.8	3,900	6.9
INSURANCE CARRIERS	52,900	52,600	49,900	300	.6	3.000	6.0
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,700	33,800	29,800	- 100	- .3	3,900	13.1
REAL ESTATE	86,200	86,700	86,700	- 500	- .6	- 500	- .6
SERVICES	1,186,000	1,190,300	1,131,300	- 4,300	- .4	54,700	4.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	118,600	121,500	112,200	- 2,900	- 2.4	6,400	5.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	60,200	60,200	56,800	0	.0	3,400	6.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	228,400	228,000	220,500	400	.2	7,900	3.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	44,400	44,600	42,900	- 200	- .4	1.500	3.5
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,300	18,300	18,300	0	.0	0	.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 06/21/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MAY 1986	* APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,600	7,600	7,200	0	.0	400	5.6
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	71,200	73,300	68,000	- 2,100	- 2.9	3,200	4.7
HEALTH SERVICES	314,900	314,800	295,300	100	.0	19,600	6.6
LEGAL SERVICES	42,700	42,300	40,500	400	.9	2,200	5.4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	47,200	48,000	48,400	- 800	- 1.7	- 1,200	- 2.5
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,600	57,400	57,300	200	.3	300	.5
GOVERNMENT	698,000	697,700	684,900	300	.0	13,100	1.9
FEDERAL	104,200	103,800	103,000	400	.4	1,200	1.2
STATE AND LOCAL	593,800	593,900	581,900	- 100	.0	11,900	2.0
STATE	144,900	144,400	140,300	500	.3	4,600	3.3
LOCAL	448,900	449,500	441,600	- 600	- .1	7,300	1.7

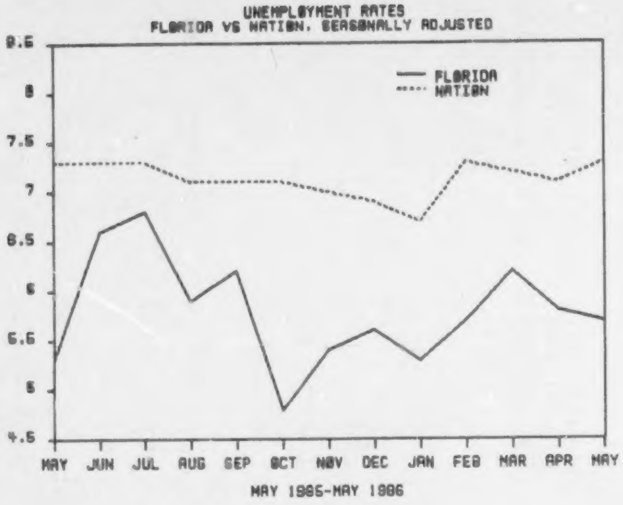
ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STABLE: The seasonally adjusted statewide unemployment rate for May was 5.7 percent, representing 317,000 jobless Floridians. It was not significantly different from the month and year-ago unemployment rates. The labor force which consisted of those employed and unemployed stood at 5,570,000 in May, gaining 259,000 over the year for Florida.

The national civilian unemployment rate for May (seasonally adjusted) was 7.3 percent. The spread between Florida's rate and the national rate widened to 1.6 percentage points. Sharp national job losses occurred in the oil and gas extraction industries and manufacturing employment, particularly durable goods factories. In less than two years, 300,000 factory jobs have been lost in the U.S. The services and construction sectors still remained strong on a national basis.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,570,000	5,525,000	5,311,000	259,000	4.9
Employment	5,253,000	5,204,000	5,027,000	226,000	4.5
Unemployment	317,000	321,000	284,000	33,000	11.6
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.8	5.3	0.4	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	May 1986	April 1986	May 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,549,600	5,445,300	5,290,100	259,500	4.9
Employment	5,256,200	5,148,900	5,030,600	225,600	4.5
Unemployment	293,300	296,400	259,500	33,800	13.0
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.4	4.9	0.4	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

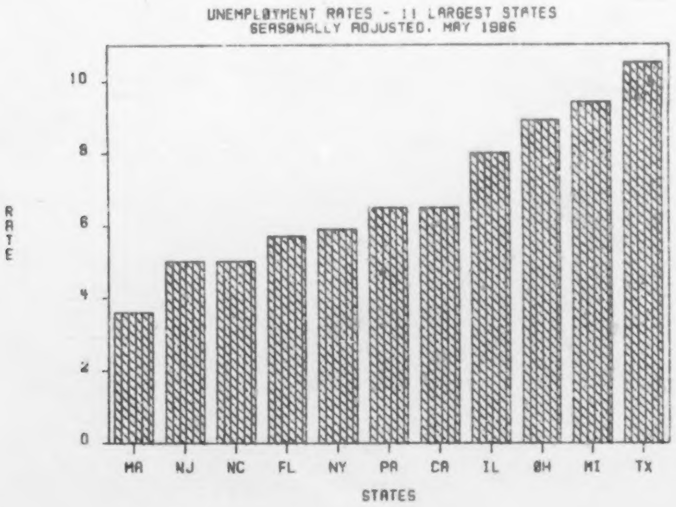
FLORIDA'S RANK: Florida's unemployment rate of 5.7 percent was ranked as the third lowest among the nation's largest states. Massachusetts (4.6 percent) and New Jersey (5.5 percent) experienced lower unemployment rates than Florida. The highest unemployment rates in May for the eleven largest states were in Michigan (9.8 percent) and Texas (9.6 percent).

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, MAY 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	4.6	Pennsylvania	7.9
New Jersey	5.5	Ohio	8.1
Florida	5.7	Illinois	8.5
North Carolina	5.9	Texas	9.6
California	6.7	Michigan	9.8
New York	7.4		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
MAY 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	33,278	34,790	34,179	- 4.35	- 2.64
Interstate Initial Claims	4,172	4,360	4,206	- 4.31	- .81
Intrastate Initial Claims	29,106	30,430	29,973	- 4.35	- 2.89
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	8,389	9,285	8,702	- 9.65	- 3.60
Trade	4,667	5,588	4,541	-16.48	2.77
Construction	5,602	5,502	4,988	1.82	12.31
Manufacturing	5,476	5,910	6,037	- 7.34	- 9.29
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,965	2,126	3,474	39.46	-14.65
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1,228	1,125	995	9.16	23.42
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	699	810	780	-13.70	-10.38
Information Not Available	80	84	456	- 4.76	-82.46
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	264,898	260,371	249,187	1.74	6.30
Interstate Weeks Claimed	35,435	34,227	34,571	3.53	2.50
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	229,463	226,144	214,616	1.47	6.92
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	174,921	202,927	200,506	-13.80	-12.76
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,484,529	1,464,849	1,361,029	1.34	9.07
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	8,768,529	8,435,000	8,685,119	3.95	.96
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	190,646	185,229	198,228	29.2	-38.2
New Applications (month)	45,669	44,058	40,875	3.7	11.7
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	436,206	402,286	413,377	8.4	5.5
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	45,792	40,490	38,280	13.1	19.6
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	33,463	27,881	33,902	20.1	12.9
Placement Transactions (month)	21,937	20,471	18,634	7.2	17.7
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	162,467	147,670	171,181	10.0	5.1
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	148,979	135,205	156,789	10.2	5.0
Job Openings Filled (07-01-85 to date)	210,734	188,926	218,015	11.5	3.3
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	26,133	23,784	25,669	9.9	1.8

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benifit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

PGM=CES598

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1986	* APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	* APRIL 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	* APRIL 1986	MAY 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	415.70	379.72	379.23	47.4	44.0	45.2	8.77	8.63	8.39
PHOSPHATE ROCK	459.07	391.78	408.04	44.7	38.0	41.3	10.27	10.31	9.88
MANUFACTURING	328.78	327.59	317.83	41.2	41.0	40.8	7.98	7.99	7.79
DURABLE GOODS	338.97	336.52	328.60	41.9	41.7	41.7	8.09	8.07	7.88
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	306.12	304.27	249.00	40.6	40.3	37.5	7.54	7.55	6.64
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	261.46	251.69	245.99	40.6	40.4	38.8	6.44	6.23	6.34
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	406.31	418.18	397.10	47.3	48.4	47.5	8.59	8.64	8.36
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	391.79	403.22	384.85	40.6	42.4	43.0	9.65	9.51	8.95
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	331.38	310.48	317.25	44.6	41.9	42.3	7.43	7.41	7.50
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	359.97	355.24	350.27	42.3	41.5	41.6	8.51	8.56	8.42
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	330.80	331.23	367.19	40.0	40.1	44.4	8.27	8.26	8.27
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	386.40	380.22	334.78	42.0	41.6	38.0	9.20	9.14	8.81
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	300.93	335.33	313.83	39.7	42.5	41.9	7.58	7.89	7.49
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	233.32	236.23	224.80	38.0	38.6	39.3	6.14	6.12	5.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	315.17	316.37	304.52	40.2	40.2	39.6	7.84	7.87	7.69
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	288.23	285.07	294.88	41.0	40.9	41.3	7.03	6.97	7.14
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	296.79	284.06	294.24	44.9	43.5	41.5	6.61	6.53	7.09
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	250.80	251.12	249.16	37.1	36.5	37.3	6.76	6.88	6.68
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	188.93	198.00	190.98	36.9	37.5	37.3	5.12	5.28	5.12
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	530.98	539.77	542.06	46.7	47.1	47.3	11.37	11.46	11.46
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	335.22	337.19	304.83	37.0	37.3	34.6	9.06	9.04	8.81
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	443.76	438.48	426.99	43.0	42.0	43.0	10.32	10.44	9.93
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	272.63	265.60	231.45	42.4	41.5	39.7	6.43	6.40	5.83
COMMUNICATION	484.04	479.85	479.14	41.3	40.7	40.4	11.72	11.79	11.86
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	509.08	502.42	498.82	44.0	43.2	43.3	11.57	11.63	11.52
BANKING	233.86	234.01	228.00	38.4	38.3	40.0	6.09	6.11	5.70

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

"BEARFACTS" FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE: Florida's population in 1984 of 10,975,700 ranked as the 6th highest in the nation among the 51 states. The District of Columbia was included for ranking purposes.

Per Capita Personal Income: In 1984, Florida had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $12,773. This PCPI ranked 19th in the United States and was 100 percent of the national average ($12,772). The 1984 PCPI reflected an increase of 9.5 percent from 1983. The 1983-84 change was more than the national average (9.3 percent).

Total Personal Income: In 1984, Florida had a total personal income (TPI) of $140,196,717*. This TPI ranked 6th in the United States and accounted for 4.6 percent of the national total. The 1984 TPI reflected an increase of 11.9 percent from 1983. The 1983-84 change was more than the national average (10.3 percent).

Components of Total Personal Income: Total personal income (TPI) includes the earnings (wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income); dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments received by the residents of Florida. In 1984, earnings were 58.0 percent of TPI; dividends, interest, and rent were 25.5 percent; and transfer payments were 16.5 percent. From 1983 to 1984, earnings increased 12.2 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 16.0 percent; and transfer payments increased 5.1 percent.

Earnings By Industry: Earnings of persons employed in Florida increased from $77,065,245* in 1983 to $86,520,769* in 1984, an increase of 12.3 percent. The largest industries in 1984 were services, which accounted for 24.6 percent of earnings; retail trade, 12.6 percent; state and local government, 11.0 percent; and durable goods manufacturing, 8.4 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1984, the slowest growing from 1983 to 1984 was transportation and public utilities (8.3 percent of earnings in 1984), which increased 6.8 percent; the fastest was construction (7.9 percent of earnings in 1984), which increased 19.8 percent.

*All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

Source: "Bearfacts" U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Economic Information System.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

Rebecca Rust, Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

LOCAL OFFICE

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Tallahassee, Florida 32301
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

U.S. MAIL
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

CHERYL WALDMAN ORS-001
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST - WEST HIGHWAY SUITE 800
BETHESDA, MD 20814

9/3/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA

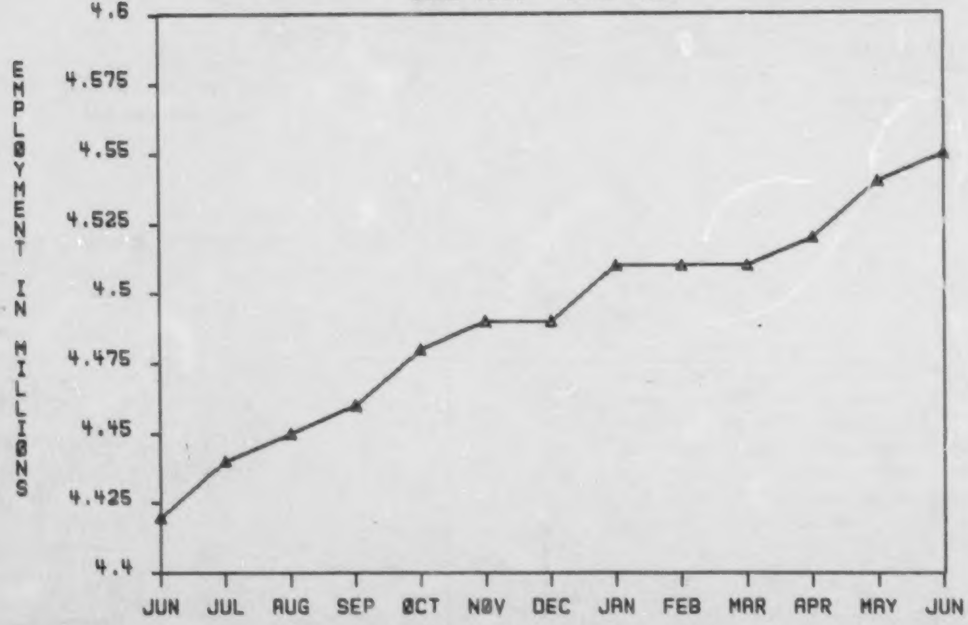
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

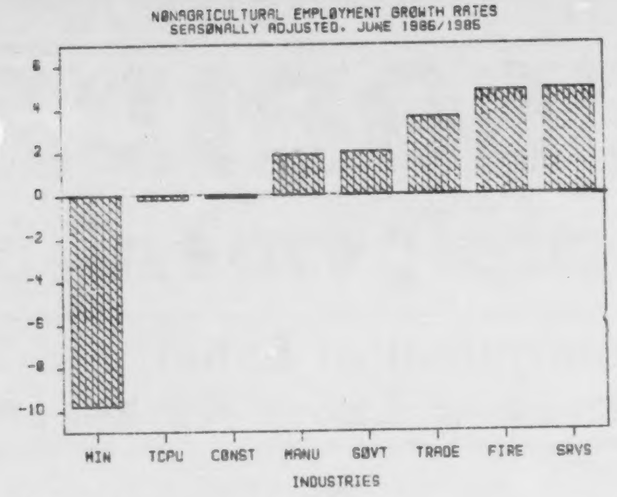
- Growth in nonagricultural jobs (although still relatively slow) has picked up some pace since April 1986.
- There were 134,800 new jobs in June 1986 compared to June a year ago. This was equivalent to a 3.1 percent rate of job growth.
- The services and finance, insurance, and real estate industries were the fastest growing sectors.
- The construction industry continued its employment slide while manufacturing improved some since April 1986.
- The state unemployment rate remained at 5.7 percent in June compared to the national rate of 7.1 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
JUNE 1985 - JUNE 1986



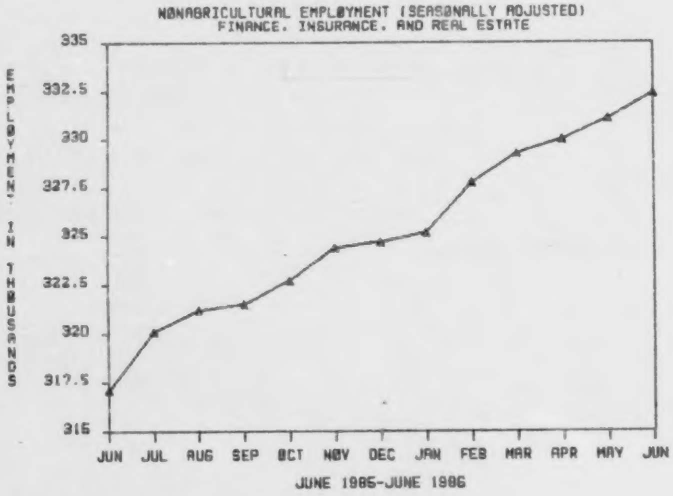
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: August 1986 **Letter No. 443**



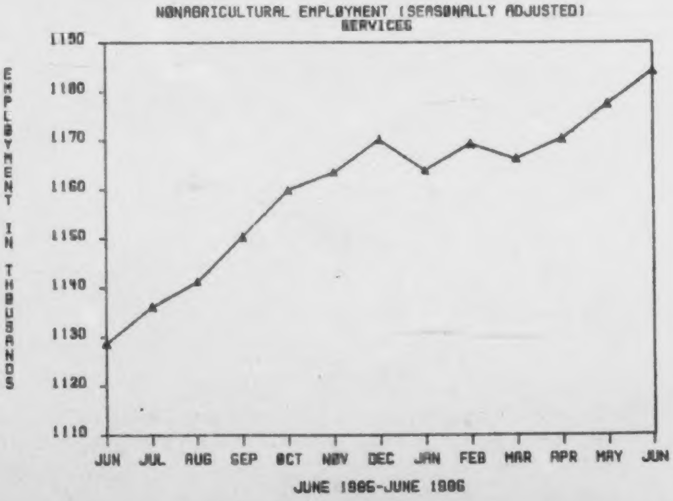
Source: See below.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT STRONGER SINCE APRIL: As can be seen on the front graph, nonagricultural employment growth seasonally adjusted has picked up some pace since April 1986. New jobs grew at a pace of 3.1 percent or by 134,800 in June over the year to a total of 4,551,000. Three industrial sectors lost employment in June over the year. They were mining (down by 1,000 jobs or 9.8 percent); construction (down by 300 jobs which was less than one-tenth of one percent); and transportation, communications, and public utilities (down by 600 jobs or 0.2 percent).



Source: See below.

FASTEST GROWTH: The services (4.9 percent) and the finance, insurance, and real estate (4.8 percent) industries continued to be the fastest growing sectors in the State of Florida. Components within the services sector which experienced rapid growth were health services, legal services, and personal services. The most rapid growth within the finance, insurance, and real estate industry was in the insurance agents, brokers, and service component.



HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEW JOBS: The services industry continued to gain the most jobs over the year. The employment level increased by 55,500 to reach a level of 1,184,200. In terms of number of new jobs, the components of services that gained the most over the year were health services and business services. As can be seen on the services graph this industry's pace of employment growth has increased since April 1986.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

LARGEST INDUSTRY: The trade industry continued to be Florida's largest industrial category. It grew by a relatively rapid pace of 3.6 percent or 42,700 jobs to reach a total employment level of 1,239,700 for June 1986. Since April 1986 the pace of job growth in this industry has increased, whereas during August 1985 to March 1986 employment growth was relatively flat.

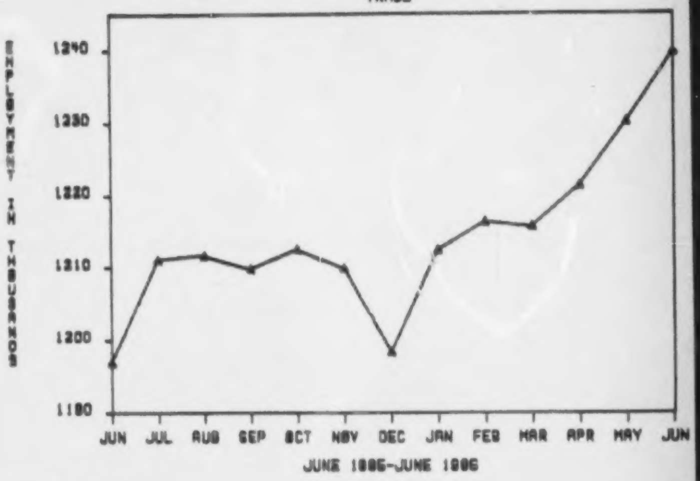
VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Construction and manufacturing employment seem to be heading in opposite directions lately. Construction continued is employment slide in June falling by 3,100 jobs over the month and 300 jobs over the year. As the construction graph depicted, the employment level has dropped since February 1986.

In contrast, manufacturing job growth has increased its pace since April 1986. Manufacturing employment gained by 9,900 (or 1.9 percent) over the year to reach a total of 523,300 in June. The monthly growth was especially strong increasing by 2,800 jobs or 0.5 percent. Most of gains were in transportation equipment; electronic equipment; furniture and fixtures; and printing and publishing jobs.

THE OTHER STATES: Nonagricultural employment increased by 2 percent or more between June of 1985 and 1986 in 20 states and the District of Columbia. The largest percentage of job growth over the year took place in New Hampshire and Arizona -- just under 5 percent. The largest gains in number of jobs took place in California (200,000), New York (150,000), and Florida and Ohio (each more than 130,000). Of the eleven states reporting over-the-year employment declines, three had declines of 2 percent or more -- Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

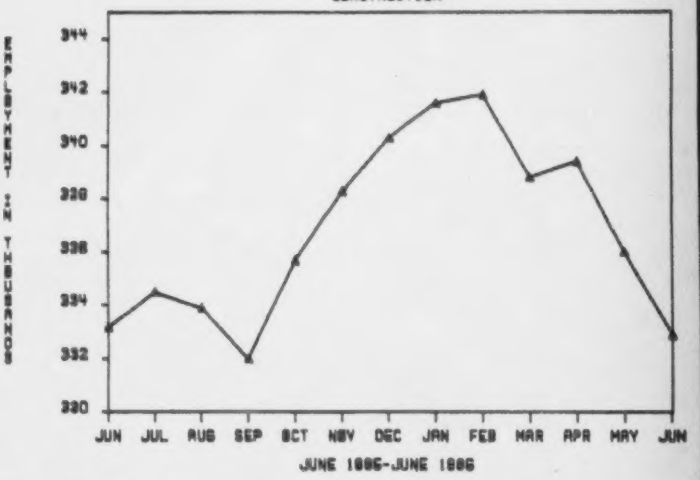
Nearly every state reported over-the-year job gains in services; about four-fifths of the states also reported employment increases in both trade and finance, insurance, and real estate. In contrast, 37 states experienced reductions in manufacturing. Of the states with manufacturing employment declines, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas accounted for over 60 percent of the job losses. Mining declines were reported for 31 states. Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas -- with declines totaling 90,000 jobs, concentrated in oil and gas extraction -- accounted for about three-fifths of the mining employment losses.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
TRADE



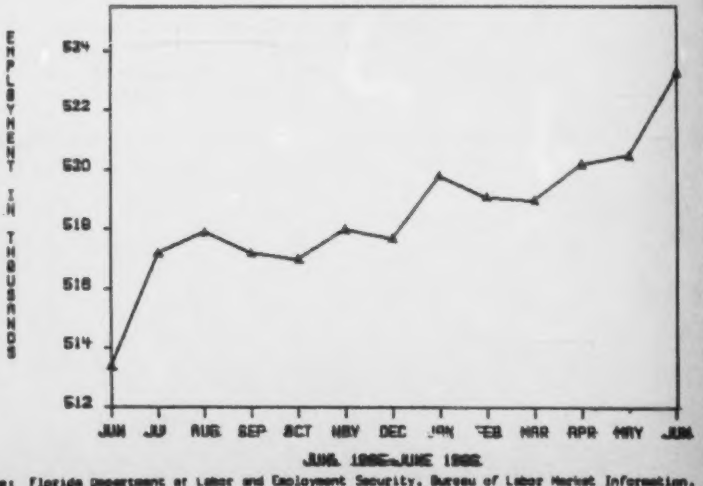
Source: See below.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
CONSTRUCTION



Source: See below.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
MANUFACTURING



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	June Preliminary 1986	May Final 1986	June Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4551.0	4535.4	4416.2	15.6	0.3	134.8	3.1
MINING (1)	9.2	9.5	10.2	-0.3	-3.2	-1.0	-9.8
CONSTRUCTION	332.9	336.0	333.2	-3.1	-0.9	-0.3	*
MANUFACTURING	523.3	520.5	513.4	2.8	0.5	9.9	1.9
DURABLE GOODS (1)	320.0	318.2	308.8	1.8	0.6	11.2	3.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	204.0	202.6	205.2	1.4	0.7	-1.2	-0.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.1	243.7	244.7	0.4	0.2	-0.6	-0.2
TRADE	1239.7	1230.2	1197.0	9.5	0.8	42.7	3.6
WHOLESALE (1)	255.0	254.3	247.1	0.7	0.3	7.9	3.2
RETAIL	984.3	976.4	949.7	7.9	0.8	34.6	3.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	328.0	324.5	317.1	3.5	1.1	10.9	3.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	332.4	331.1	317.1	1.3	0.4	15.3	4.8
SERVICES	1184.2	1177.5	1128.7	6.7	0.6	55.5	4.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.0	115.4	110.7	0.6	0.5	5.3	4.8
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	316.2	316.0	296.7	0.2	*	19.5	6.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	3865.8	3848.5	3744.3	17.3	0.4	121.5	3.2
GOVERNMENT	685.2	686.9	671.9	-1.7	-0.2	13.3	2.0

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1986 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN(P)	Over-the-Year Change %	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4416.2	4442.9	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4551.0	3.1	134.8
MINING (1)	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	-9.8	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	333.2	334.5	333.9	332.0	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.0	339.4	336.0	332.9	-0.1	-0.3
MANUFACTURING	513.4	517.2	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.0	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.3	1.9	9.9
DURABLE GOODS (1)	308.8	308.2	309.6	309.7	309.9	311.0	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	318.2	320.0	3.6	11.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	205.2	206.9	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.0	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	202.6	204.0	-0.6	-1.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.7	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.7	244.1	-0.2	-0.6
TRADE	1197.0	1211.2	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.0	1221.4	1230.2	1239.7	3.6	42.7
WHOLESALE (1)	247.1	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	3.2	7.9
RETAIL	949.7	960.5	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.0	964.0	970.3	976.4	984.3	3.6	34.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	317.1	323.9	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.0	318.0	319.0	322.3	324.5	328.0	3.4	10.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	317.1	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.0	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.4	4.8	15.3
SERVICES	1128.7	1136.2	1141.3	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	4.9	55.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	110.7	111.9	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.0	4.8	5.3
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	296.7	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.0	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.2	6.6	19.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	3744.3	3773.8	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.0	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3865.8	3.2	121.5
GOVERNMENT	671.9	669.1	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.0	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	685.2	2.0	13.3

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 07/22/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1986	* MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,550,700	4,560,700	4,415,800	- 10,000	- .2	134,900	3.1
MINING	9,200	9,500	10,200	- 300	- 3.2	- 1,000	- 9.8
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	7,800	8,100	8,700	- 300	- 3.7	- 900	-10.3
PHOSPHATE ROCK	3,900	4,200	4,900	- 300	- 7.1	- 1,000	-20.4
CONSTRUCTION	336,300	335,600	336,600	700	.2	- 300	- .1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	93,500	93,100	93,700	400	.4	- 200	- .2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,600	49,600	48,300	0	.0	1,300	2.7
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	193,200	192,900	194,600	300	.2	- 1,400	- .7
MANUFACTURING	523,900	522,400	514,000	1,500	.3	9,900	1.9
DURABLE GOODS	320,000	318,200	308,800	1,800	.6	11,200	3.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,700	27,600	27,100	100	.4	600	2.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,200	14,100	13,000	100	.7	1,200	9.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,300	24,100	23,400	200	.8	900	3.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	1.8	300	5.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,700	36,600	36,200	100	.3	500	1.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,300	45,100	45,300	200	.4	0	.0
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	81,800	81,400	78,700	400	.5	3,100	3.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	59,800	59,400	56,500	400	.7	3,300	5.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,600	15,500	14,700	100	.6	900	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,000	8,900	8,600	100	1.1	400	4.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	203,900	204,200	205,200	- 300	- .1	- 1,300	- .6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,300	47,600	46,400	- 300	- .6	900	1.9

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 07/22/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1986	* MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	10,500	11,100	10,400	- 600	- 5.4	100	1.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,800	1,900	1,900	- 100	- 5.3	- 100	- 5.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	.0	0	.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	30,900	31,000	32,300	- 100	- .3	- 1,400	- 4.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,100	15,100	15,100	0	.0	0	.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	59,900	59,500	57,600	400	.7	2,300	4.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,600	24,700	26,200	- 100	- .4	- 1,600	- 6.1
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	.0	200	10.5
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,500	17,600	18,600	- 100	- .6	- 1,100	- 5.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,300	2,300	2,800	0	.0	- 500	-17.9
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	244,100	243,700	244,700	400	.2	- 600	- .2
TRANSPORTATION	137,000	136,900	136,900	100	.1	100	.1
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,300	8,300	8,500	0	.0	- 200	- 2.4
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,400	8,400	7,700	0	.0	700	9.1
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,800	46,600	47,000	200	.4	- 200	- .4
WATER TRANSPORTATION	14,700	14,700	15,400	0	.0	- 700	- 4.5
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,600	43,700	42,700	- 100	- .2	900	2.1
COMMUNICATION	71,500	71,300	73,000	200	.3	- 1,500	- 2.1
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,600	35,500	34,800	100	.3	800	2.3
TRADE	1,233,400	1,233,600	1,190,800	- 200	.0	42,600	3.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	255,000	254,300	247,100	700	.3	7,900	3.2
DURABLE GOODS	150,700	149,900	146,800	800	.5	3,900	2.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 07/22/86

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1986	* MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,300	104,400	100,300	- 100	- .1	4,000	4.0
RETAIL TRADE	978,400	979,300	943,700	- 900	- .1	34,700	3.7
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	45,200	45,400	41,900	- 200	- .4	3,300	7.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	120,400	119,200	118,200	1,200	1.0	2,200	1.9
FOOD STORES	163,300	163,900	155,400	- 600	- .4	7,900	5.1
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	108,800	108,300	105,200	500	.5	3,600	3.4
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,100	54,100	50,800	- 1,000	- 1.8	2,300	4.5
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,600	47,700	46,500	- 100	- .2	1,100	2.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	330,200	330,700	319,400	- 500	- .2	10,800	3.4
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	109,800	110,000	106,300	- 200	- .2	3,500	3.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	332,400	331,100	317,100	1,300	.4	15,300	4.8
BANKING	73,200	72,900	69,700	300	.4	3,500	5.0
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,400	60,100	57,000	300	.5	3,400	6.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS	53,300	53,000	50,000	300	.6	3,300	6.6
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,900	33,700	30,100	200	.6	3,800	12.6
REAL ESTATE	86,200	86,200	87,400	0	.0	- 1,200	- 1.4
SERVICES	1,187,000	1,186,200	1,131,100	800	.1	55,900	4.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	115,500	117,400	110,300	- 1,900	- 1.6	5,200	4.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	59,200	59,100	55,900	100	.2	3,300	5.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	230,700	229,400	220,800	1,300	.6	9,900	4.5
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	45,000	44,800	43,200	200	.4	1,800	4.2
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,400	18,300	18,400	100	.5	0	.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 07/22/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1986	* MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,700	7,600	7,300	100	1.3	400	5.5
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	70,600	70,300	68,600	300	.4	2,000	2.9
HEALTH SERVICES	316,200	316,000	296,700	200	.1	19,500	6.6
LEGAL SERVICES	43,900	42,900	41,400	1,000	2.3	2,500	6.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	46,100	47,600	45,900	- 1,500	- 3.2	200	.4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,700	57,800	57,400	- 100	- .2	300	.5
GOVERNMENT	684,400	698,600	671,300	- 14,200	- 2.0	13,100	2.0
FEDERAL	104,300	104,300	104,000	0	.0	300	.3
STATE AND LOCAL	580,100	594,300	567,300	- 14,200	- 2.4	12,800	2.3
STATE	138,400	144,900	133,900	- 6,500	- 4.5	4,500	3.4
LOCAL	441,700	449,400	433,400	- 7,700	- 1.7	8,300	1.9

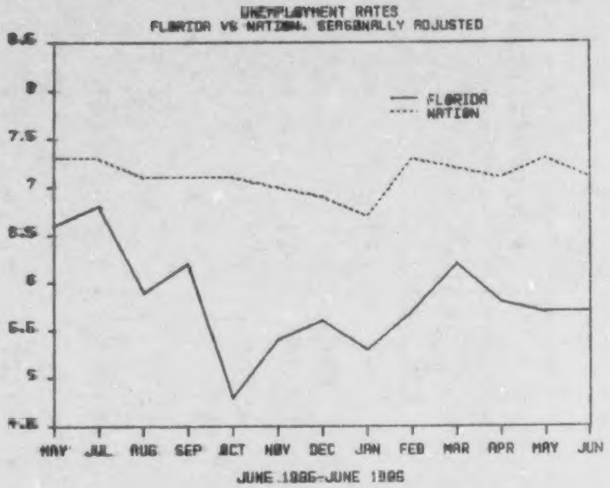
ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED: The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 5.7 percent in June. A year ago, the June unemployment rate was 6.6 percent — this represented a 0.9 (marginally significant) percentage point decline. The number of jobless Floridians in June was 323,000 which was a decline of 27,000 over the year. The civilian labor force consisting of those employed and unemployed was up to 5,654,000 in June -- a gain of 344,000 or 6.5 percent over the year.

The national civilian unemployment rate for June (seasonally adjusted) was 7.1 percent down from 7.3 percent in May and June a year ago. The number of jobless in the U.S. was 8,443,000 out of a labor force of 118,116,000. The spread between the national and the Florida unemployment rates has narrowed slightly to 1.4 percentage points. The national nonagricultural employment statistics showed little change in June even after adjustment for the 170,000 workers involved in strike activity. In the 43 months of the current economic recovery, employment in nonagricultural establishments has increased by 11.1 million. In June, there was continued weakness in mining (oil and gas extraction) and manufacturing (oil field machinery). Industries which exhibited national strength were services and finance, insurance, and real estate.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,654,000	5,570,000	5,310,000	344,000	6.5
Employment	5,331,000	5,253,000	4,960,000	371,000	7.5
Unemployment	323,000	317,000	350,000	- 27,000	7.7
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.7	6.6	-0.9	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	June 1986	May 1986	June 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,655,500	5,549,600	5,313,300	342,200	6.4
Employment	5,313,400	5,256,200	4,946,500	366,900	7.4
Unemployment	342,100	293,300	366,800	-24,700	6.7
Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.3	6.9	-0.9	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: Florida's unemployment rate of 5.7 percent in June was ranked as the third lowest rate among the eleven largest states in the nation. Massachusetts (3.6 percent) and New Jersey and North Carolina (both at 5.0 percent) experienced lower unemployment rates then Florida. The highest unemployment rates in June were in Texas (10.5 percent) and Michigan (9.4 percent).

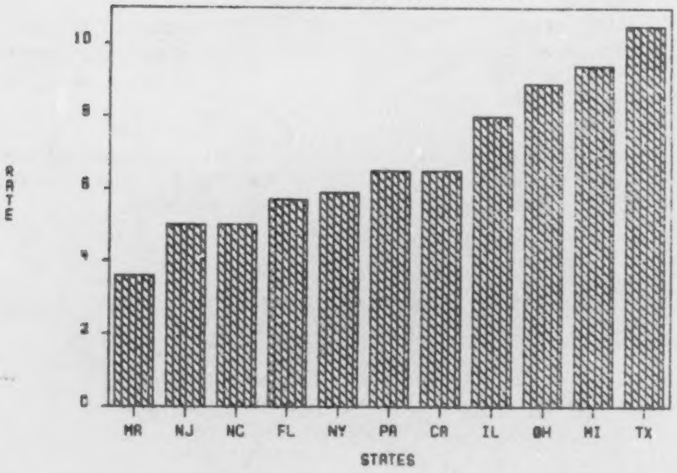
Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted

Eleven Largest States, JUNE 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.6	California	6.5
New Jersey	5.0	Illinois	8.0
North Carolina	5.0	Ohio	8.9
Florida	5.7	Michigan	9.4
New York	5.9	Texas	10.5
Pennsylvania	6.5		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 11 LARGEST STATES
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, JUNE 1986

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS 1985: In 1985, the five largest Southeastern areas showed mixed employment patterns. The Atlanta, Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater areas enjoyed substantial job growth, while Miami-Hialeah and Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill had below-average job increases. Of the Nation's 43 largest 1/ metropolitan areas, all but New Orleans had employment growth from 1984-85. Atlanta ranked 4th with a 6.5 percent increase, Tampa ranked 8th with a rise of 5.2 percent, and Fort Lauderdale ranked 15th, with employment up 4.5 percent. Employment rose 2.9 percent in Charlotte and 2.3 percent in Miami--below the national average of 3.3 percent.

In general, the areas having the largest job gains were located in the South and West. Columbus, Ohio was an exception, ranking 8th highest in the nation for total employment increases.

Only about half of the metropolitan areas reported increases in manufacturing employment. Job increases tended to be concentrated in those areas with automotive and defense-related industries. Atlanta ranked 7th in manufacturing growth with a 4.4 percent change, Tampa ranked 9th with a rise of 3.2 percent, and Fort Lauderdale ranked 18th--up 0.9 percent. Miami and Charlotte had declines of 1.4 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively, in manufacturing employment. In the U.S., the number of manufacturing jobs dropped by 0.3 percent.

The five largest metropolitan areas--Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles-Long Beach, New York, and Philadelphia--continued to lose ground in their share of national employment. These areas employed approximately 14.5 million workers or about one out of every seven in the nation. All except Chicago and Detroit displayed below-average job gains in 1985. With slower rates of growth over the past 10 years, the share of total employment in these areas dropped from 16.9 percent in 1975 to 14.9 percent in 1985.

The following tables present rankings for both total nonagricultural and manufacturing employment growth in the 43 largest metropolitan areas and the United States, 1984-85.

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Areas with one million or more population based on 1984 Census estimates, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, 1984 and 1985.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

Rebecca Rust, Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

Nonagricultural Employment
(In Thousands)
Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1984 and 1985
Ranked by Percentage Change

Area	Annual Average Employment 1984	Annual Average Employment 1985	Absolute Change 1984-1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
Phoenix	770.8	839.7	68.9	8.9
Riverside-San Bernardino	479.5	515.9	36.4	7.6
San Diego	733.5	781.6	48.1	6.6
Atlanta	1,193.5	1,271.5	78.0	6.5
Fort Worth-Arlington	473.4	503.0	29.6	6.3
Washington	1,805.6	1,907.8	102.2	5.7
Sacramento	465.8	491.5	25.7	5.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	693.6	729.5	35.9	5.2
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	484.5	509.8	25.3	5.2
Columbus	576.4	606.5	30.1	5.2
Dallas	1,248.7	1,312.3	63.6	5.1
Bergen-Passaic	607.3	635.8	28.5	4.7
Cincinnati	600.8	628.2	27.4	4.6
Chicago	2,810.9	2,939.6	128.7	4.6
Salt Lake City-Ogden	415.9	434.5	18.6	4.5
Anaheim-Santa Ana	950.7	993.5	42.8	4.5
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	407.6	426.0	18.4	4.5
Seattle	814.2	848.9	34.7	4.3
San Antonio	461.4	480.9	19.5	4.2
Detroit	1,679.2	1,749.5	70.3	4.2
Oakland	735.0	764.2	29.2	4.0
Nassau-Suffolk	1,032.0	1,071.9	39.9	3.9
Indianapolis	536.1	554.4	18.3	3.4
Kansas City	676.2	698.3	22.1	3.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1,175.8	1,213.0	37.2	3.2
Baltimore	994.0	1,024.9	30.9	3.1
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	502.9	517.3	14.4	2.9
Philadelphia	1,988.9	2,046.6	57.7	2.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,726.2	3,824.8	98.6	2.6
Miami-Hialeah	768.2	785.6	17.4	2.3
Boston	1,608.9	1,644.6	35.7	2.2
Portland	506.8	518.2	11.4	2.2
Denver	804.7	818.7	14.0	1.7
New York	3,919.6	3,987.2	67.6	1.7
Cleveland	854.5	869.3	14.8	1.7
St. Louis	1,046.7	1,063.9	17.2	1.6
San Jose	776.2	788.9	12.7	1.6
San Francisco	902.5	917.1	14.6	1.6
Newark	921.2	935.3	14.1	1.5
Pittsburgh	839.9	849.4	9.5	1.1
Houston	1,475.8	1,488.4	12.6	0.9
Milwaukee	658.6	662.1	3.5	0.5
New Orleans	545.1	534.3	-10.8	-2.0
UNITED STATES	94,496.0	97,614.0	3,118.0	3.3

Note: Data are adjusted to 1985 benchmark levels.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, 1984 and 1985.

Manufacturing Employment
Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1984 and 1985
Ranked by Percentage Change
(In Thousands)

Area	Annual Average Employment 1984	Annual Average Employment 1985	Absolute Change 1984-1985	Percent Change 1984-1985
Riverside-San Bernardino	61.3	66.0	4.7	7.7
Washington	77.3	81.6	4.3	5.6
Fort Worth-Arlington	108.0	113.9	5.9	5.5
Seattle	154.8	163.1	8.3	5.4
Sacramento	33.1	34.8	1.7	5.1
San Diego	116.0	121.8	5.8	5.0
Atlanta	175.3	183.0	7.7	4.4
Phoenix	125.5	130.3	4.8	3.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	88.7	91.5	2.8	3.2
Dallas	226.7	233.3	6.6	2.9
Denver	100.0	102.4	2.4	2.4
Detroit	469.5	478.9	9.4	2.0
Anaheim-Santa Ana	237.6	242.0	4.4	1.9
Nassau-Suffolk	177.6	180.8	3.2	1.8
Cincinnati	145.0	147.2	2.2	1.5
Columbus	104.7	105.9	1.2	1.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News	67.3	68.0	0.7	1.0
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	43.7	44.1	0.4	0.9
Portland	92.4	93.1	0.7	0.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach	887.9	895.1	7.2	0.8
Oakland	103.0	103.7	0.7	0.7
Salt Lake City-Ogden	63.2	63.5	0.3	0.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	257.8	257.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Kansas City	119.6	119.4	- 0.2	- 0.2
Philadelphia	398.1	397.5	- 0.6	- 0.2
San Jose	293.7	291.0	- 2.7	- 0.9
Bergen-Passaic	169.2	167.4	- 1.8	- 1.1
Cleveland	213.8	210.7	- 3.1	- 1.4
Miami-Hialeah	95.4	94.1	- 1.3	- 1.4
Boston	324.0	319.0	- 5.0	- 1.5
San Antonio	51.9	51.1	- 0.8	- 1.5
St. Louis	227.8	224.1	- 3.7	- 1.6
Chicago	592.3	580.7	-11.6	- 2.0
Baltimore	142.8	139.7	- 3.1	- 2.2
Newark	204.0	199.6	- 4.4	- 2.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill	151.5	148.1	- 3.4	- 2.2
Houston	177.8	173.7	- 4.1	- 2.3
Milwaukee	175.4	171.3	- 4.1	- 2.3
Indianapolis	111.1	108.3	- 2.8	- 2.5
New York	515.0	493.8	-21.2	- 4.1
New Orleans	47.7	45.6	- 2.1	- 4.4
San Francisco	85.4	81.6	- 3.8	- 4.4
Pittsburgh	148.9	139.6	- 9.3	- 0.3
UNITED STATES	19,378.0	19,314.0	-64.0	- 0.3

Note: Data are adjusted to 1985 benchmark levels.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program, 1984 and 1985.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
JUNE 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	33,116	34,805	34,083	- 4.85	- 2.84
Interstate Initial Claims	4,159	4,351	4,196	- 4.41	- 0.88
Intrastate Initial Claims	28,957	30,454	29,887	- 4.92	- 3.11
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	8,363	9,220	8,678	- 9.30	- 3.63
Trade	4,689	5,539	4,560	-15.35	2.83
Construction	5,517	5,474	4,920	.79	12.13
Manufacturing	5,524	5,954	6,084	- 7.22	- 9.20
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,901	2,258	3,413	28.48	-15.00
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1,181	1,105	962	6.88	22.77
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	695	813	776	-14.51	-10.44
Information Not Available	87	91	494	- 4.40	-82.39
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	264,574	259,958	248,887	1.78	6.30
Interstate Weeks Claimed	35,085	33,916	34,258	3.45	2.41
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	229,489	226,043	214,629	1.52	6.92
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	182,991	204,372	202,870	-10.46	- 9.80
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,486,759	1,465,979	1,362,629	1.42	9.11
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	8,798,969	8,456,539	8,713,699	4.05	0.98
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	187,650	190,646	201,065	-1.5	- 6.7
New Applications (month)	48,638	45,669	42,324	6.5	14.9
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	473,824	436,206	446,683	8.6	6.1
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	45,718	45,792	33,964	-0.2	34.6
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	36,529	33,463	31,088	9.2	17.5
Placement Transactions (month)	24,417	21,937	20,187	11.3	21.0
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	179,601	162,467	184,147	10.5	- 2.5
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	164,543	148,979	168,486	10.4	- 2.3
Job Openings Filled (07-01-85 to date)	235,016	210,734	238,089	11.5	-12.9
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	28,300	26,133	27,480	8.3	3.0

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benifit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE 1986	* MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	* MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	* MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	373.63	406.82	396.48	42.7	46.6	46.7	8.75	8.73	8.49
PHOSPHATE ROCK	400.72	443.66	412.34	38.2	43.2	41.4	10.49	10.27	9.96
MANUFACTURING	328.75	327.59	322.64	41.3	41.0	41.1	7.96	7.99	7.85
DURABLE GOODS	339.67	336.10	338.24	42.3	41.7	42.6	8.03	8.06	7.94
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	309.86	306.47	253.17	42.1	40.7	37.9	7.36	7.53	6.68
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	262.40	260.42	255.82	41.0	40.5	40.8	6.40	6.43	6.27
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	415.77	406.69	406.78	47.3	47.4	47.8	8.79	8.58	8.51
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	419.08	399.51	389.36	43.7	41.4	42.6	9.59	9.65	9.14
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	311.12	310.16	325.18	42.1	41.8	43.3	7.39	7.42	7.51
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	365.49	358.69	347.76	43.1	42.1	41.4	8.48	8.52	8.40
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.15	331.65	384.94	40.7	40.2	46.1	8.21	8.25	8.35
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	389.66	384.22	350.84	42.4	41.9	39.2	9.19	9.17	8.95
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	290.14	299.25	316.92	39.8	39.9	41.7	7.29	7.50	7.60
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	240.70	241.96	236.80	41.5	39.6	40.0	5.80	6.11	5.92
NONDURABLE GOODS	316.37	317.18	303.40	40.2	40.2	39.3	7.87	7.89	7.72
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	292.03	288.64	289.46	41.6	41.0	41.0	7.02	7.04	7.06
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	301.03	301.70	305.10	44.4	45.3	43.4	6.78	6.66	7.03
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	251.78	250.80	250.90	37.3	37.1	37.9	6.75	6.76	6.62
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	191.25	191.14	194.16	37.5	36.9	37.7	5.10	5.18	5.15
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	532.46	530.51	553.82	46.1	46.7	48.2	11.55	11.36	11.49
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	330.69	337.09	305.41	36.3	36.8	34.2	9.11	9.16	8.93
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	440.54	457.36	408.59	42.4	43.6	40.9	10.39	10.49	9.99
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	276.25	268.36	243.98	42.5	41.8	40.8	6.50	6.42	5.98
COMMUNICATION	501.23	484.30	486.93	41.7	40.8	41.3	12.02	11.87	11.79
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	505.74	504.60	496.22	43.3	43.5	43.3	11.68	11.60	11.46
BANKING	247.42	234.47	242.26	40.1	38.5	41.2	6.17	6.09	5.88

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

10/22/86 S 1765-3

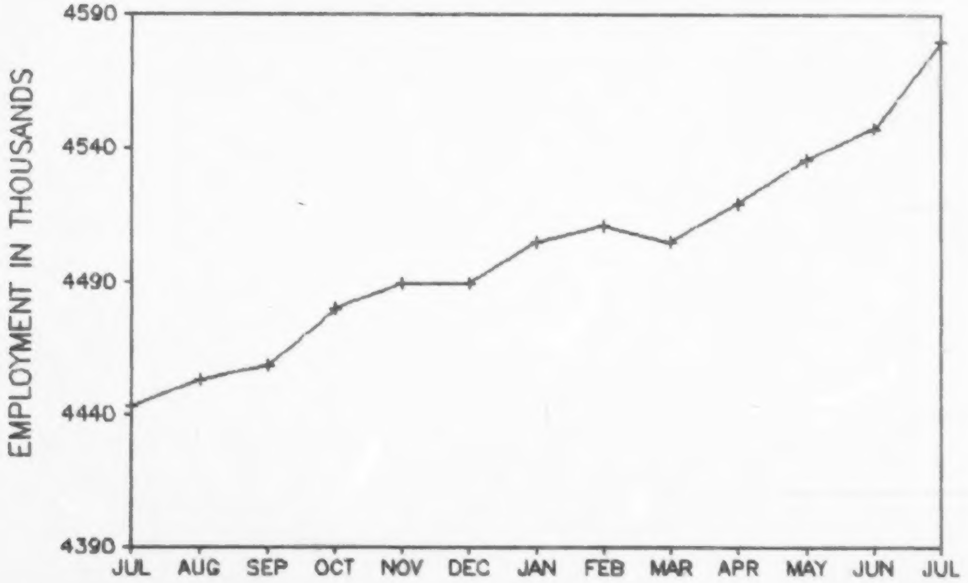
FLORIDA Employment Trends

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Nonagricultural employment growth in July held steady at 3.1 percent over the year but the monthly gain was the highest in the last twelve months.
- Services employment lead all industries in number of new jobs and growth rate over the year.
- Services, trade, and manufacturing have experienced faster job growth during the last few months. Construction employment was about level with one year ago.
- Out of all the states in the nation, Florida gained the third highest number of new nonagricultural jobs in July.
- Florida's unemployment rate at 6.5 percent moved closer to the national average of 6.9 percent in July.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JULY 1985–JULY 1986, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

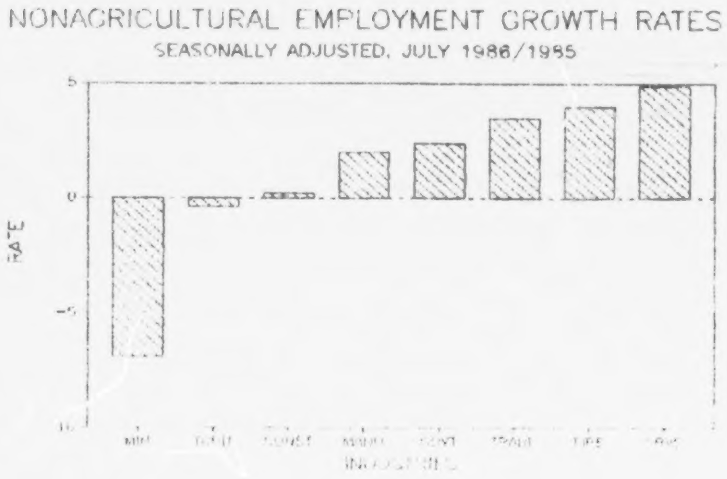


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

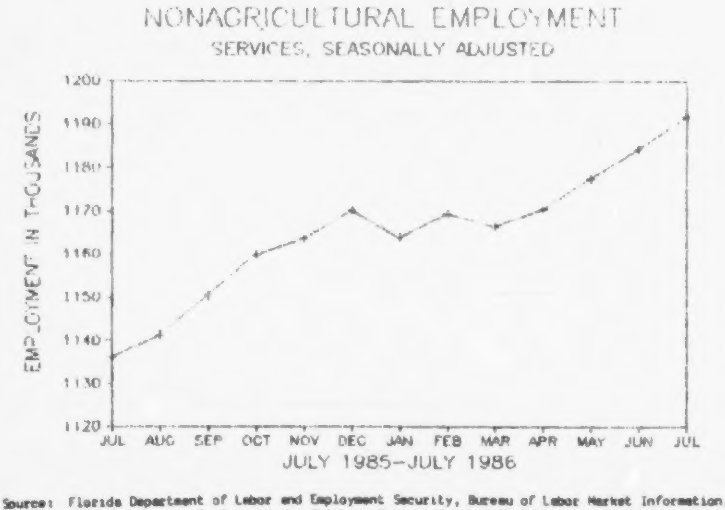
Release Date: September 1986 Letter No. 444

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH HELD ITS OWN: As can be seen on the front page graph, Florida's nonagricultural jobs (seasonally adjusted) in July experienced the highest monthly gain in the last twelve months. Employment increased by 32,400 over the month or 136,800 over the year with a steady annual growth rate of 3.1 percent. The graph shown to the right of this page exhibits the consistent annual growth patterns of Florida's industries. Services and finance, insurance, and real estate grew the fastest over the year with growth rates of 4.9 percent and 4.0 percent respectively. The trade industry was in third place with a 3.5 percent rate of growth, followed by government and manufacturing. The construction industry has barely grown since July 1985 and the industries of mining and transportation, communications, and public utilities have experienced negative employment growth rates. The mining industry responded to changes in domestic and foreign demand for phosphates and the transportation, communications, and public utilities industry responded to summer strike activity and deregulation.

FASTEST GROWTH AND HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEW JOBS: The services industry has exhibited both the highest number of new jobs over the year (55,600) and the fastest growth rate (4.9 percent) of all of Florida's industries in July. Employment growth was strong during the second half of 1985 but leveled off during January through April. Since April, the services employment growth pace has picked up. By far, most of the job gains have been in the health services and business services subsectors. This would specifically include employment in physicians', dentists', and other practitioners' offices; nursing and personal care facilities; hospitals; medical and dental laboratories; outpatient care facilities; and health and allied services. Business services employment specifically would include advertising; consumer credit, mercantile, adjustment, and collection reporting agencies; mailing, reproduction, commercial art, photography, and stenographic services; services to dwellings and other buildings (cleaning and maintenance, etc.); news syndicates; personnel supply agencies (employment and temporary help services); computer and data processing services; and miscellaneous business services (management, consulting, public relations, and detective and protective services, etc.).



Source: See below.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

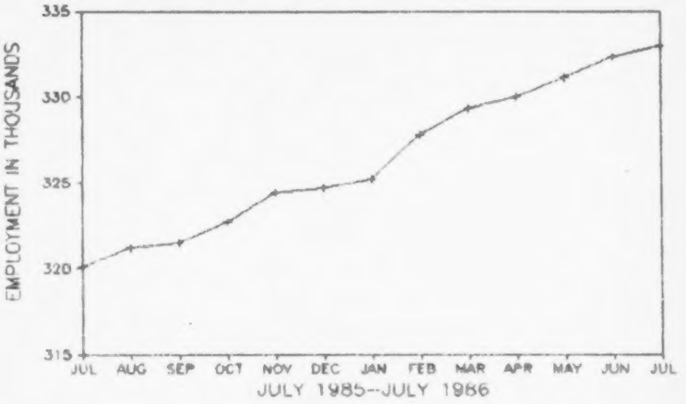
STRONG STEADY GROWTH: The finance, insurance, and real estate industry has consistently grown over the last twelve months. In July the gain was 12,900 new jobs with a growth rate of 4.0 percent over the year. Employment growth was fairly evenly distributed between the subsectors of banking, credit agencies, insurance carriers, and insurance agents and brokers. The real estate subsector was the only component showing job losses.

LARGEST INDUSTRY: Employment in the trade industry was still growing faster than the statewide average for all industries while being the largest employment sector in Florida. It grew by 3.5 percent in July or 42,700 jobs over the year to reach a total of 1,253,900. Job growth has continued on the improved pace set in April of this year. Eating and drinking places employment was the largest subsector and gained the highest number of new jobs within the trade industry.

VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Usually the employment fluctuations in manufacturing and construction are in the same direction. This has not been the case over the last twelve months. Manufacturing has grown very slowly since July of last year, but has picked up speed over the last two months. Construction employment grew rapidly after September 1985 until March 1986 when it started on a downward slide. The rate of decline has softened over the last two months showing even a slight monthly gain of 200 jobs in July. Construction employment in July 1986 was almost flat compared to July 1985 despite the wide fluctuations over the twelve month period.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

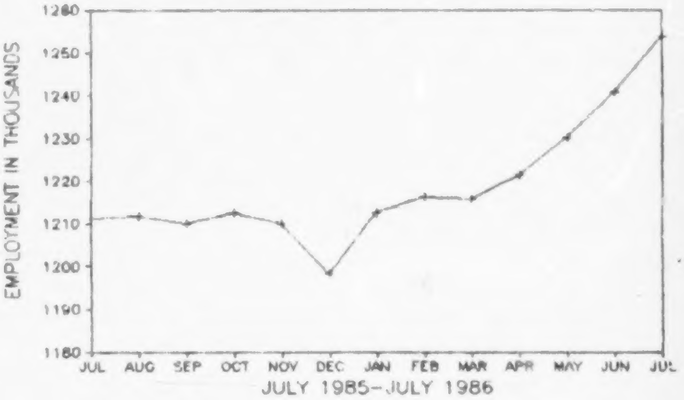
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: See below.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

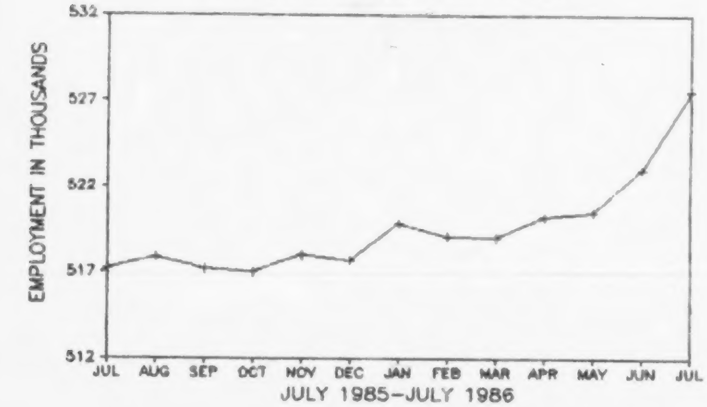
TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: See below.

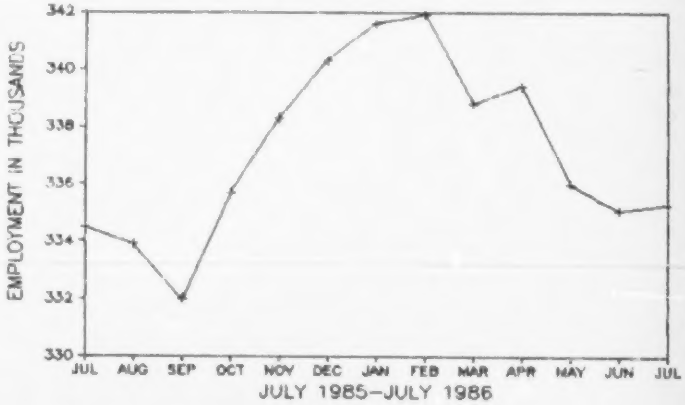
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	July Preliminary 1986	June Final 1986	July Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4579.7	4547.3	4442.9	32.4	0.7	136.8	3.1
MINING (1)	9.4	9.2	10.1	0.2	2.2	-0.7	-6.9
CONSTRUCTION	335.3	335.1	334.5	0.2	*	0.8	0.2
MANUFACTURING	527.6	523.0	517.2	4.6	0.9	10.4	2.0
DURABLE GOODS (1)	319.2	319.8	308.2	-0.6	-0.2	11.0	3.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.2	203.[illegible]	206.9	2.3	1.1	-0.7	-0.3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.4	238.0	244.5	5.4	2.3	-1.1	-0.4
TRADE	1253.9	1240.8	1211.2	13.1	1.1	42.7	3.5
WHOLESALE (1)	254.9	255.0	247.5	-0.1	*	7.4	3.0
RETAIL	995.4	985.4	960.5	10.0	1.0	34.9	3.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	332.4	329.1	323.9	3.3	1.0	8.5	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	333.0	332.3	320.1	0.7	0.2	12.9	4.0
SERVICES	1191.8	1184.2	1136.2	7.6	0.6	55.6	4.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	114.9	116.2	111.9	-1.3	-1.1	3.0	2.7
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	317.4	316.4	297.1	1.0	0.3	20.3	6.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	3894.4	3862.6	3773.8	31.8	0.8	120.6	3.2
GOVERNMENT	685.3	684.7	669.1	0.6	*	16.2	2.4

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985						1986							Over-the-Year Change	
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4442.9	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4547.3	4579.7	3.1	136.8
MINING (1)	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.4	-6.9	-0.7
CONSTRUCTION	334.5	333.9	332.0	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	339.4	336.0	335.1	335.3	0.2	0.8
MANUFACTURING	517.2	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.0	527.6	2.0	10.4
DURABLE GOODS (1)	308.2	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	318.2	319.8	319.2	3.6	11.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.9	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	202.6	203.9	206.2	-0.3	-0.7
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.5	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.7	238.0	243.4	-0.4	-1.1
TRADE	1211.2	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1210.9	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.4	1230.2	1240.8	1253.9	3.5	42.7
WHOLESALE (1)	247.5	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	254.9	3.0	7.4
RETAIL	960.5	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.8	970.3	976.4	985.4	995.4	3.6	34.9
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	323.9	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	319.0	322.3	324.5	329.1	332.4	2.6	8.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	320.1	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.3	333.0	4.0	12.9
SERVICES	1136.2	1141.3	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	1191.8	4.9	55.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	111.9	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.2	114.9	2.7	3.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	297.1	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.4	317.4	6.8	20.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	3773.8	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3862.6	3894.4	3.2	120.6
GOVERNMENT	669.1	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	684.7	685.3	2.4	16.2

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 08/19/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JULY 1986	* JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,504,000	4,547,000	4,369,700	- 43,000	- .9	134,300	3.1
MINING	9,400	9,200	10,100	200	2.2	- 700	- 6.9
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,000	7,800	8,700	200	2.6	- 700	- 8.0
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,100	3,900	4,900	200	5.1	- 800	-16.3
CONSTRUCTION	339,500	338,500	338,600	1,000	.3	900	.3
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	94,100	93,500	94,900	600	.6	- 800	- .8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,600	49,900	47,700	- 300	- .6	1,900	4.0
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	195,800	195,100	196,000	700	.4	- 200	- .1
MANUFACTURING	520,100	523,600	509,700	- 3,500	- .7	10,400	2.0
DURABLE GOODS	319,200	319,800	308,200	- 600	- .2	11,000	3.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,900	27,700	27,100	200	.7	800	3.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,100	14,200	13,000	- 100	- .7	1,100	8.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,100	24,300	23,700	- 200	- .8	400	1.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,500	5,300	0	.0	200	3.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,400	36,600	36,000	- 200	- .5	400	1.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,500	45,200	45,400	300	.7	100	.2
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	81,500	81,800	77,600	- 300	- .4	3,900	5.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	59,900	59,900	56,900	0	.0	3,000	5.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,400	15,600	14,600	- 200	- 1.3	800	5.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	8,900	9,000	8,600	- 100	- 1.1	300	3.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	200,900	203,800	201,500	- 2,900	- 1.4	- 600	- .3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	45,600	47,100	44,800	- 1,500	- 3.2	800	1.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JULY 1986	* JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	9,100	10,500	9,500	- 1,400	-13.3	- 400	- 4.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,800	1,900	1,400	- 100	- 5.3	400	28.6
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	.0	0	.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,100	31,100	31,900	0	.0	- 800	- 2.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,900	15,100	14,600	- 200	- 1.3	300	2.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	59,600	60,000	57,600	- 400	- .7	2,000	3.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,300	24,500	26,100	- 200	- .8	- 1,800	- 6.9
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	1,900	0	.0	300	15.8
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,200	17,300	18,100	- 100	- .6	- 900	- 5.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	1,900	2,300	2,800	- 400	-17.4	- 900	-32.1
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	243,400	238,000	244,500	5,400	2.3	- 1,100	- .4
TRANSPORTATION	136,200	137,200	136,500	- 1,000	- .7	- 300	- .2
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	7,900	8,400	8,500	- 500	- 6.0	- 600	- 7.1
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,500	8,400	7,600	100	1.2	900	11.8
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,900	47,200	46,900	- 300	- .6	0	.0
WATER TRANSPORTATION	14,600	14,600	15,500	0	.0	- 900	- 5.8
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,400	43,600	42,800	- 200	- .5	600	1.4
COMMUNICATION	71,700	65,100	72,700	6,600	10.1	- 1,000	- 1.4
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,500	35,700	35,300	- 200	- .6	200	.6
TRADE	1,233,000	1,234,500	1,191,000	- 1,500	- .1	42,000	3.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	254,900	255,000	247,500	- 100	.0	7,400	3.0
DURABLE GOODS	150,300	150,400	147,600	- 100	- .1	2,700	1.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 08/19/86

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JULY 1986	* JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	104,600	104,600	99,900	0	.0	4,700	4.7
RETAIL TRADE	978,100	979,500	943,500	-1,400	-.1	34,600	3.7
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	45,400	45,300	41,900	100	.2	3,500	8.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	122,400	120,200	117,100	2,200	1.8	5,300	4.5
FOOD STORES	164,300	163,300	157,700	1,000	.6	6,600	4.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	109,500	108,700	105,200	800	.7	4,300	4.1
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,000	53,100	49,800	-100	-.2	3,200	6.4
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	47,400	47,700	46,100	-300	-.6	1,300	2.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	327,200	331,300	318,600	-4,100	-1.2	8,600	2.7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	108,900	109,900	107,100	-1,000	-.9	1,800	1.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	333,000	332,300	320,100	700	.2	12,900	4.0
BANKING	73,000	73,300	70,300	-300	-.4	2,700	3.8
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,400	60,300	57,200	100	.2	3,200	5.6
INSURANCE CARRIERS	53,700	53,500	50,400	200	.4	3,300	6.5
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,600	33,900	30,600	-300	-.9	3,000	9.8
REAL ESTATE	87,000	86,100	88,300	900	1.0	-1,300	-1.5
SERVICES	1,182,700	1,187,000	1,127,600	-4,300	-.4	55,100	4.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	112,700	115,700	109,800	-3,000	-2.6	2,900	2.6
PERSONAL SERVICES	57,500	58,700	55,700	-1,200	-2.0	1,800	3.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	231,600	231,900	222,200	-300	-.1	9,400	4.2
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	45,200	45,200	42,800	0	.0	2,400	5.6
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,300	18,300	18,400	0	.0	-100	-.5

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 08/19/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	JULY 1986	JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,800	7,700	7,200	100	1.3	600	8.3
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	69,700	70,400	68,800	- 700	- 1.0	900	1.3
HEALTH SERVICES	317,400	316,400	297,100	1,000	.3	20,300	6.8
LEGAL SERVICES	44,100	44,000	41,800	100	.2	2,300	5.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	44,400	45,400	41,000	- 1,000	- 2.2	3,400	8.3
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	58,300	58,000	57,400	300	.5	900	1.6
GOVERNMENT	642,900	683,900	628,100	- 41,000	- 6.0	14,800	2.4
FEDERAL	104,100	103,900	104,100	200	.2	0	.0
STATE AND LOCAL	538,800	580,000	524,000	- 41,200	- 7.1	14,800	2.8
STATE	138,400	138,400	133,900	0	.0	4,500	3.4
LOCAL	400,400	441,600	390,100	- 41,200	- 9.3	10,300	2.6

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

THE OTHER STATES: Nonagricultural employment increased by two percent or more between July of 1985 and 1986 in twenty states and the District of Columbia. The largest percentage of job growth over the year took place in the small states of Arizona (5.7 percent), New Hampshire (4.4 percent), and Nevada (4.3 percent). The largest gains in number of jobs took place in California (200,000), New York (140,000), and Florida and Ohio (130,000). Of the eleven states reporting over-the-year employment declines, four had decreases of two percent or more -- Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

Nearly every state reported over-the-year job gains in services and finance, insurance, and real estate. About four-fifths of the states also reported employment increases in trade. In contrast, 36 states experienced reductions in manufacturing which were heaviest in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining declines were reported for 30 states. There were declines in mining jobs totaling 95,000 in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. These mining employment declines were concentrated in oil and gas extraction and accounted for about three-fifths of the mining employment losses.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,652,000	5,654,000	5,280,000	372,000	7.0
Employment	5,283,000	5,331,000	4,922,000	361,000	7.3
Unemployment	369,000	323,000	358,000	11,000	3.1
Unemployment Rate	6.5	5.7	6.8	-0.3	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

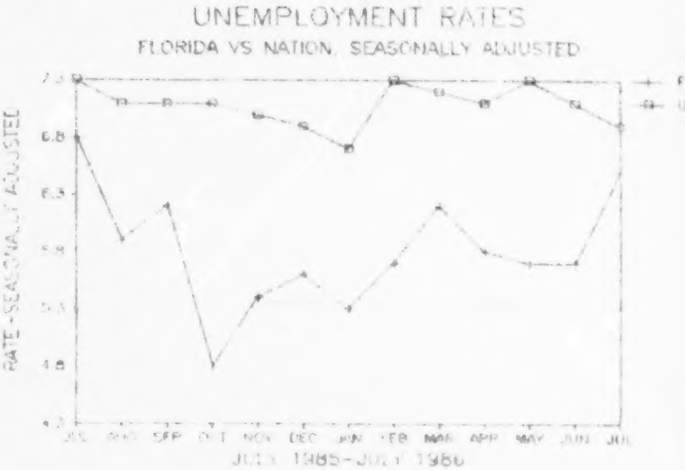
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	July 1986	June 1986	July 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,720,500	5,655,500	5,345,200	375,300	7.0
Employment	5,328,500	5,313,400	4,971,400	357,100	7.2
Unemployment	392,000	342,100	373,800	18,200	4.9
Unemployment Rate	6.9	6.0	7.0	-0.1	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHANGE NOT SIGNIFICANT: The seasonally adjusted Florida unemployment rate was 6.5 percent in July and was consistent with the year ago rate of 6.8 percent. (The unemployment rate must change by 1.0 percent or more in Florida to be considered statistically significant). The civilian labor force consisting of those employed and unemployed reached 5,652,000 in July with 369,000 jobless Floridians..

The national civilian unemployment rate declined to 6.9 percent in July. The jobless figure was 8,190,000 out of a labor force of 118,682,000. The spread between the U.S. and the Florida unemployment rates narrowed considerably to 0.4 percentage points in July. Manufacturing employment losses continued nationally in July with strong gains still being felt in services jobs.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: The July unemployment rate of 6.5 percent for Florida was the fifth lowest compared to the rates in the other large states. Florida's ranking deteriorated some in July since it usually is in the range of the third lowest among the large states. States with unemployment rates below that of Florida included Massachusetts (3.7 percent), North Carolina (4.8 percent), New Jersey (5.5 percent), and New York (6.2 percent). The highest unemployment rates were recorded in Michigan (8.9 percent) and Texas (8.7 percent).

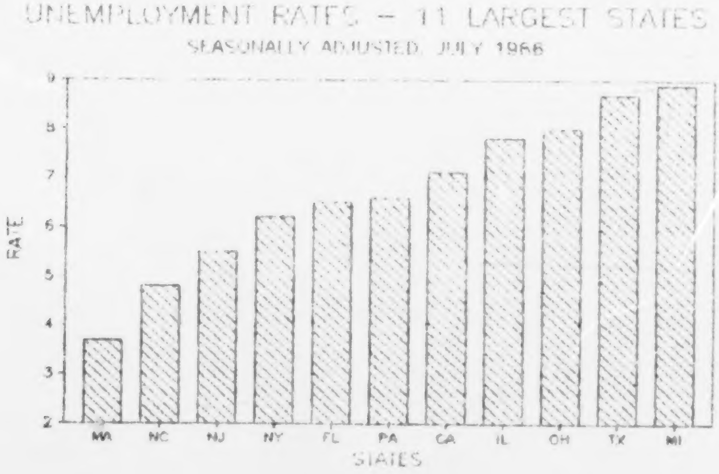
Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted

Eleven Largest States, JULY 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.7	California	7.1
North Carolina	4.8	Illinois	7.8
New Jersey	5.5	Ohio	8.0
New York	6.2	Texas	8.7
Florida	6.5	Michigan	8.9
Pennsylvania	6.6		

*Unemployment rates ranked from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

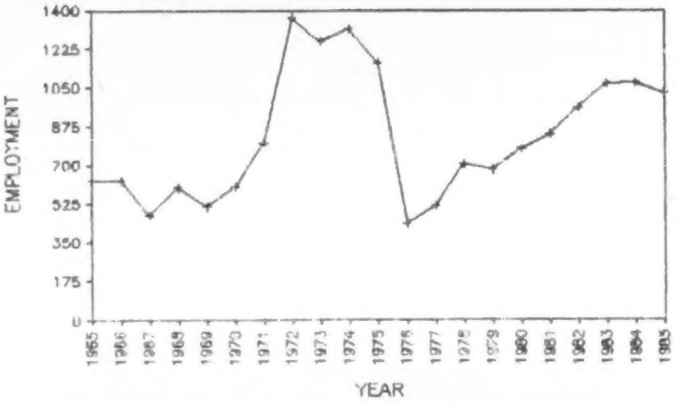
FLORIDA CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT: The following graphs display data on employment and production in Florida's crude oil and natural gas industry. Florida produced 11 million barrels of crude oil and 11 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 1985. There were approximately 1,000 jobs in Florida's crude oil and natural gas industry in 1985.

Crude oil and natural gas production in Florida peaked in 1978 when 48 million barrels of crude oil and 52 billion cubic feet of natural gas were extracted. Production of both has steadily declined since then as the amount of recoverable reserves in existing fields has dwindled. In 1985, crude oil production was 20.8 percent lower than in 1984 and recovery of natural gas fell by 14.3 percent.

Employment in oil and natural gas production peaked in 1972 as new oil fields in northwest Florida opened up. Employment remained high through 1975 and dropped in 1976 to its lowest point since 1963. After 1976 employment climbed slowly to above 1,000 and remained at this level to present.

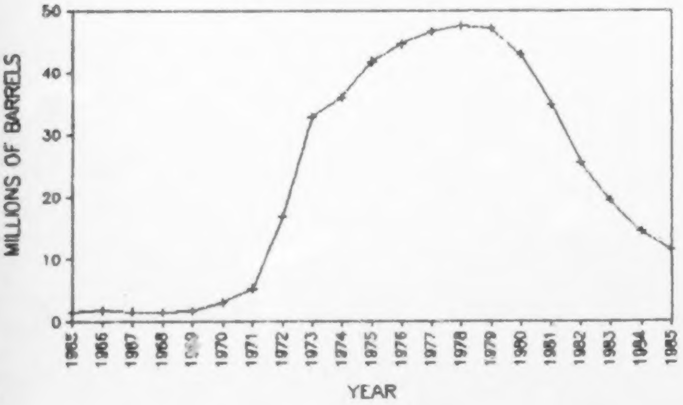
Although employment in the oil and gas extraction industry has not changed very much for the last two years, employment has decreased slightly in the oil and gas field production part of the industry. Employment in this sector of the industry dropped from 600 in August 1984 to 526 in September 1985. In oil and gas field exploration and services, there was a slight rise of 80 during the same period of time.

CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS
EMPLOYMENT (IN HUNDREDS)

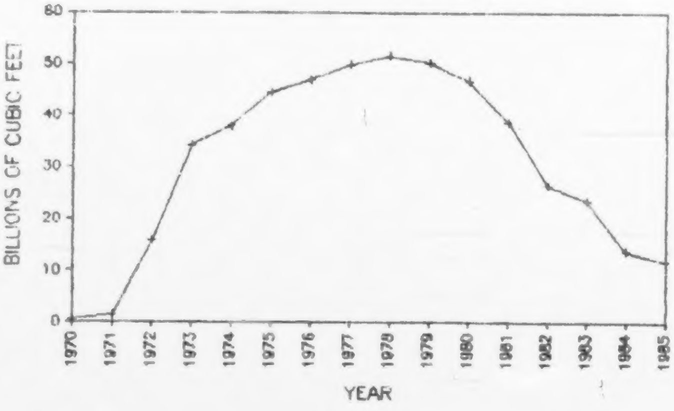


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Covered Employment and Wages Report (ES-202).

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN FLORIDA
(MILLIONS OF BARRELS)



NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION IN FLORIDA
(BILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET)



Source: Florida Department of Natural Resources.

Note: The publication title Florida Employment Statistics has been changed to Florida Employment Trends with the current issue. This makes it more compatible with the local Labor Market Trends publications.

FLORIDA CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION
1943 - 1985

YEAR	CRUDE OIL (BARRELS)	NATURAL GAS (THOUSANDS CUBIC FEET)
1943	4,032	400
1944	11,838	1,100
1945	27,510	2,800
1946	56,884	5,700
1947	259.345	25,900
1948	291,221	29,100
1949	441,720	44,200
1950	486,021	48.600
1951	596,043	59,600
1952	591,855	59,200
1953	541,284	54,100
1954	547,821	53,691
1955	494,654	48,000
1956	480,381	46.000
1957	459.612	46,000
1958	445,886	44,600
1959	386,251	38,600
1960	368,978	36,900
1961	374,240	37,400
1962	414,673	41,500
1963	463,462	46,400
1964	619,908	61,638
1965	1,464,215	132,682
1966	1,798,944	160,006
1967	1,568,184	177,300
1968	1,474,485	166,230
1969	1,738,710	199,130
1970	2,992.335	435,869
1971	5,340,851	1,259,584
1972	16,865,864	15,759,825
1973	32,738,057	34,150,192
1974	35,946,697	37,852,357
1975	41,680,509	44,387,541
1976	44,462,079	46,766,780
1977	46,641,251	49,842,992
1978	47,536,191	51,604,922
1979	47,167,863	50,189,509
1980	42,886,498	46,674,425
1981	34,773,220	38,749,317
1982	25,623,366	26,541,272
1983	19,475,574	23,484,206
1984	14,461,969	13,942,764
1985	11,457,913	11,676,964

Source: Florida Department of Natural Resources.

FLORIDA CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS EMPLOYMENT
1962 - 1985

YEAR	EMPLOYMENT
1962	251
1963	397
1964	492
1965	632
1966	630
1967	471
1968	599
1969	511
1970	604
1971	799
1972	1,366
1973	1,259
1974	1,317
1975	1,160
1976	430
1977	514
1978	703
1979	677
1980	773
1981	839
1982	960
1983	1,068
1984	1,072
1985	1,025

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Covered Employment and Wages Report (ES-202).

For additional labor market information, please contact:

Rebecca Rust, Economic Analyst
Bureau of Labor Market Information
203 Marathon Building
2574 Seagate Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS
A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

JULY 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	33,341	33,494	35,390	- 0.46	- 5.79
Interstate Initial Claims	4,255	4,193	3,952	1.48	7.67
Intrastate Initial Claims	29.086	29,301	31,438	- 0.73	- 7.48
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	8,406	8,517	8,884	- 1.30	- 5.38
Trade	4,699	4,823	5,016	- 2.57	- 6.32
Construction	5,379	5,332	5,509	0.88	- 2.36
Manufacturing	5,708	5,969	6,212	- 4.37	- 8.11
Mining, Government, Agriculture	3,146	2,839	3,406	10.81	- 7.63
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	948	1,008	1,099	- 5.95	-13.74
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	745	713	751	4.49	- 0.80
Information Not Available	55	100	561	-45.00	-90.20
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	272,570	260,243	255,852	4.74	6.53
Interstate Weeks Claimed	34,820	33,457	37,519	4.07	- 7.19
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	237,750	226,785	218,332	4.83	8.89
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	193,666	242,514	209,846	-20.14	- 7.71
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,484.089	1,479,349	1,389,049	0.32	6.84
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	8,841,229	8,928,949	8,091,099	- 0.98	9.27
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	**	187,650	183,166	**	**
New Applications (month)	**	48,638	44,107	**	**
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-86 to date)	**	473,824	62,735	**	**
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	**	45,718	30,311	**	**
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	**	36,529	28,096	**	**
Placement Transactions (month)	**	24,417	18,455	**	**
Individuals Placed (07-01-86 to date)	**	179,601	17,128	**	**
Nonfarm (07-01-86 to date)	**	164,543	16,216	**	**
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	**	235,016	18,266	**	**
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	**	28,300	2,122	**	**

**These data not available due to delays in processing created by change in program year.

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benifit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

PGM=CES598

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1986	* JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	JULY 1986	* JUNE 1986	JULY 1985	JULY 1986	* JUNE 1986	JULY 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	380.19	373.54	405.84	43.7	42.4	48.2	8.70	8.81	8.42
PHOSPHATE ROCK	387.86	396.72	415.66	38.1	38.0	41.4	10.18	10.44	10.04
MANUFACTURING	329.26	327.95	321.88	40.8	41.2	40.9	8.07	7.96	7.87
DURABLE GOODS	340.69	338.91	337.13	41.7	42.1	42.3	8.17	8.05	7.97
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	306.50	314.07	260.84	41.7	42.1	38.7	7.35	7.46	6.74
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	239.40	262.63	268.61	37.7	41.1	42.3	6.35	6.39	6.35
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	414.48	410.96	395.40	47.1	47.4	45.5	8.80	8.67	8.69
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	443.89	406.29	370.87	44.3	41.5	40.8	10.02	9.79	9.09
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	317.77	313.44	343.92	42.2	42.3	47.9	7.53	7.41	7.18
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	361.67	362.53	357.33	42.6	42.5	43.0	8.49	8.53	8.31
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	329.57	332.92	363.36	39.9	40.6	42.3	8.26	8.20	8.59
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	410.02	386.06	348.52	42.8	42.1	37.8	9.58	9.17	9.22
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	304.13	305.96	328.52	39.6	40.1	43.0	7.68	7.63	7.64
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	232.32	240.59	231.06	38.4	40.3	39.5	6.05	5.97	5.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	312.84	314.38	302.24	39.5	40.1	39.1	7.92	7.84	7.73
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	281.78	292.73	288.36	39.8	41.7	40.5	7.08	7.02	7.12
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	299.03	302.16	316.79	44.9	44.5	43.1	6.66	6.79	7.35
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	228.46	251.78	243.02	34.2	37.3	33.8	6.68	6.75	7.19
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	189.37	192.65	186.00	36.7	37.7	36.4	5.16	5.11	5.11
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	548.63	527.62	529.76	47.5	45.8	47.3	11.55	11.52	11.20
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	323.27	329.23	315.04	35.8	36.1	35.2	9.03	9.12	8.95
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	442.47	438.96	421.73	42.1	42.7	42.3	10.51	10.28	9.97
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	280.14	277.12	232.58	42.9	42.7	40.1	6.53	6.49	5.80
COMMUNICATION	484.74	490.32	485.14	40.7	41.1	40.7	11.91	11.93	11.92
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	486.20	505.91	499.10	42.5	43.5	43.4	11.44	11.63	11.50
BANKING	232.18	246.36	226.98	38.0	39.8	39.0	6.11	6.19	5.82

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.